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BERLIN IS DEEPLY SORRY ANNOYANCE CAUSED TO SWEDEN

Also Sends Regrets to Argentine And Disapproves Luxburg's Action

INSUFFICIENT REPLY

Is Republic's Decision; Evidence Of Further Duplicity Is Found

TREASON CHARGED

Kaiser's Envoy Sought To Turn An Official Traitor To Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, September 18.—Official.—Germany has expressed deep regret at the "annoyance" caused to Sweden by the Luxburg affair.

Buenos Aires, September 17.—A semi-official communique declares that, in addition to using the Swedish Legation for the transmission of telegrams, Count von Luxburg tried to induce an Argentine official "to commit a serious and treasonable offence," the nature of which cannot yet be revealed.

The Argentine Minister at Berlin telegraphs that the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has declared that Germany regrets the Luxburg affair and disapproves the telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg.

The Argentine Government considers this declaration insufficient and awaits a formal Note.

It is expected that Count von Luxburg will leave on the 18th.

Dutch Fishers Sell Out To Gt. Britain

Accept Indemnity To Lay Up 35 Per Cent Of Boats For Two Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ymuiden, September 18.—The fishing-boat owners have now accepted the offer made by the British Government to generously indemnify them if they will lay up 35 per cent of their boats for two months, during which time not more than 2,000 tons of fish shall be exported to Germany.

Dutch Are Hard Hit To Secure Supplies

With Traffic Hampered, Queen Appeals For All To Help In Maintaining Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 18.—Queen Wilhelmina, in her speech at the opening of the States General, said:—"The prospects of the coming winter are not very satisfactory. The attempts made from different sides to end the war have been unsuccessful. We continue to be ready to ward off possible transgressions of our neutrality.

"It is becoming continually more difficult to supply our people with the necessaries of life and raw material. Traffic with our Colonies is increasingly hampered. For the necessary export of Indian products, the requisite tonnage is lacking, while adequate necessary exports from elsewhere are impossible.

"The collaboration of all classes is more than ever essential, in order to maintain ourselves amidst the growing distress of nations."

GERMANY'S SPIES STILL ACTIVE AMONG DANES

Copenhagen Finds New Espionage Plot; Four Teutons Put Under Arrest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 17.—The authorities have discovered another espionage plot. Four Germans have been arrested.

Austrian Revolutionaries Planned To Seize Officials, Consulates and Concessions

Leader Had Written Police Of Proposed Raid Here, Offering To Turn Over Papers

How a small band of men hoped to raise the red flag of revolution over Austro-Hungarian property in China and seize Austrian officials, Consulates, concessions and ships, was the story unfolded by the evidence produced in the Mixed Court yesterday in the case of the six men charged with conspiring for the raid on the Austrian Consulate here.

The principal evidence of the day was given by Detective Sub-Inspector Cruickshank and consisted largely of statements made to him by Kremla, Emmanuel Skalisky, Joseph Krempasky, Joseph Schubert and Anthony Brazzanovitch following upon their arrests, here, in Tientsin and in Peking. Krempasky, self-confessed leader of the band, it was brought out, wrote to the Shanghai police informing them of his designs on the local Consulate, suggesting that they "close an eye" to the proceedings and promising to turn over important documents.

Letter To The Police

This letter was brought into the evidence when Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong was called as the first witness after Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan had opened the hearing.

It was typewritten and addressed to "The Commissioner of Police, Shanghai," under date of August 8 at Tientsin. The text follows:

"Sir: I have been told by a certain prominent party to seize the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Shanghai and then hand all documents to you for further perusal. It now depends whether you will close an eye in case my men make the assault on the Consulate. With the documents I think we would make great service to the Allies.

"My men have left already and they might take action without my presence in Shanghai, but I am not sure.

"The men in charge of this enterprise are a Bohemian, Marascek, and a Croatian, Brazzanovitch. I have ten men down, which will be quite sufficient for the affair. All the documents will be delivered to you, but in return you must defend my men from an attack of the Germans. I have been told that we can keep possession of the Consular building.

"Thanking you in anticipation, I am, obediently yours.

"J. Krempasky." (Signed).

Chief Detective Inspector Armstrong testified to receipt of the letter.

No Questions On Letter

"This letter written by you shows that you were at the head of the men who wished to take the Austrian Consulate?" said the Assessor.

"Yes, your Honor" was Krempasky's prompt response.

"Do you wish to ask any questions?"

"No, sir."

Denis Chelmes, manager of the Continental Hotel, testifed as to the stay of Krempasky and Marascek, victim of the shooting, at his place in July. Two Police Constables gave evidence of the finding of a revolver in Medhurst Road on the morning of Aug. 15 and of turning in a report of the shooting to the Bubbling Well Police Station.

Detective Sergeant Sullivan told of going to the Consulate and of being told about the affair by Mr. Kunz after the latter had conferred with Mr. Quist of the Dutch Consulate. He had seen Kremla.

"Why didn't you arrest him?" asked Mr. Newman.

"Mr. Kunz said that it was not his purpose to give him into custody, but asked for police protection outside."

What Kremla Said

Detective Sub-Inspector Cruickshank then took the box and said that he had been ordered to the Austrian Consulate at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the attack.

"I saw Kremla," he said. "He took hold of my hand and pulled me to one side and said: 'I cannot stand for this; this is no revolution, it is robbery and murder. I shot the man to save the Consul's life.' He said that Schubert, Brazzanovitch and the dead man had come with him to the Consulate and that the two men at the head of the affair were Krempasky and Kindler.

The witnes then told of going to the Hotel de France and examining the room occupied by Marascek and Schubert. The results of the search were displayed to the Court. They consisted of a huge, new red flag, a

(Continued on Page 2)

COSTA RICA TERMINATES RELATIONS WITH BERLIN

Finds Germans Plotting Against Government; Several Arrested; All To Be Interned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Jose, September 17.—Costa Rica has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The President discovered that German residents were conspiring against the Government and several of them have been arrested, while orders have been issued to intern all Germans in Costa Rican ports.

BLAME UPON BUTCHERS FOR HIGH MEAT PRICES

Food Controller Says British Maximum Figures Will Be Strictly Enforced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, receiving a deputation of butchers, yesterday, said that the maximum prices fixed would be strictly enforced. The high prices were largely due to competition among the butchers themselves.

The Weather

Cloudy and misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 83.7 and the minimum 75.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.5 and 72.7.

Germany Cannot Feed Pigs On Short Crops

People And Army Horses Need Grain, So Porkers' Death Warrant Sanctioned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, September 17.—The German Food Department announces that no barley will be distributed during the winter for feeding pigs, as the bad oat-crops barely suffice to feed the army horses and the barley must be used for human food. The department proposes the slaughter of all pigs over 30 lbs., leaving only a few breeders.

STEAL AIRCRAFT PLANS FROM LONDON BUILDERS

Sensational Crime Results In Arrest Of Greek; Papers Are Recovered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The sensational robbery of some aeroplane plans from a firm of aircraft builders in London has resulted in the arrest of a Greek, after the discovery of the documents in the cloak-room of a Tube station.

The Greek, whose name is Cokinaki, was committed for trial, at Bow Street, today, on a charge of stealing the plans.

BRITISH SILVER SHORTAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The issue of five-shilling notes is foreshadowed, owing to the shortage of silver.

'Sammies' And Poilus Make Friends In France

Some of the boys of General Pershing's command in France exchanging notes with French poilus. While the French and the Americans have some difficulty in understanding each other they get along very well together. Many of the French have learned to speak English from the "Tommies" of General Haig's command, and they have become very chummy with the Yankees.

Sun Yat-sen To Face Trial Is Decision Of Central Government

Warrant To Be Issued By Chief Procurate For Arrest Of Southern Leader

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 19.—The Peking Daily News states that the Government has decided to prosecute Sun Yat-sen and a warrant will be issued by the Chief Procurate for his arrest.

German and Austrian Consulates Sealed

The German Consulate General and the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General, as well as the German Post Office, have been sealed by the Municipal authorities, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette for the week.

More Women Wanted For Munition Making

British Ministry Offers Work At Home And Overseas; Will Release Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Ministry of Munitions is making a strong appeal for recruits for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, for service at home and overseas. It should be noted that every recruit releases a soldier for other duties, thereby directly increasing the strength of the British effectives.

Decide Labor Bureau For Coolies' Interests

To Examine Contracts Of War Laborers And Secure Adequate Safeguards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 19.—The Cabinet has decided to establish an Overseas Labor Bureau in Peking, with branches in the treaty ports. This bureau will be under the direct control of the Cabinet Office, while the branches will be placed under the charge of the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs, or the Customs Superintendents.

The object of the Bureau is to examine the contracts between the recruiting companies and the coolies and to see that the interests of the latter are adequately safeguarded.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Sept. 29
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per ——— s.s. ——— Sept. 22
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....Oct. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s Kitano M. Sept. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Oct. 14

Lynch Law Rife In Finland; Men Murder Many Officers

Workers Council And Kerensky Join In Protest; Klembovsky Exonerated From Share In Revolt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Several Rumanian attacks near Varnitza and Mincheni [illegible] with heavy losses.

[illegible] at Ismail [illegible] other accesses at Viborg, in Finland, besides those mentioned on the 15th. The soldiers beat and threw into the river most of the staff of their corps and it it semi-officially stated that 22 officers have been killed and 60 are missing. The Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is appealing to the troops and people to refrain from lynch law.

23 Generals Arrested

Petrograd, September 17.—General Korniloff and 23 Generals and other officers are under close guard at Mohileff, where the garrison has demanded that it shall be sent to the front.

M. Kerensky, in a message to the Baltic Fleet, emphatically demands the immediate cessation of the acts of violence and excesses which the crews have been committing and rebukes the offenders in scathing terms.

The commission of inquiry sitting at Pskoff has exonerated General Klembovsky from active participation in the Korniloff movement.

Yesterday, General Kaledine notified his willingness to explain his actions to the proper quarter, whereupon the [illegible] transferred the inquiry to General Headquarters, where General [illegible] military commission.

Kerensky At Headquarters

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine have gone to headquarters.

It is authoritatively stated that the General Staff has been completely reorganised, General Alexieff immediately assuming his duties.

The Government considers the proclamation of the Republic as formal and does not intend to establish a republican administration before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

In the Sukhomlinoff trial, a banker gave evidence that the accused's current account was £50,000 and that an additional £20,000 was deposited during 1914.

A Russian official communique reports:—Our advanced guards are continuously resisting the enemy in the region of Riga and are making progress at some points. We have occupied a wood north-eastward of Friederichstadt. The Rumanians have captured a sector of the fortified positions in the region of Varnitza.

SPANIARDS LAUNCH OUT ON WAR PREPARATIONS

Cabinet Orders Big Increase In Artillery; Ready For Industrial Mobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, September 17.—The Cabinet has decided on a big increase of artillery and the establishment of an organisation for industrial mobilisation.

CHUNG HUA BOOK CO'S. WORKS ARE ATTACHED

Widow Files Claim For Taels 32,000 Mortgage; Tls. 40,000 In Machinery Is Held

Part of the Bubbling Well Road works of the Chung Hua Book Company, well-known Chinese publishers, has been attached by a Mixed Court order, on account of a claim instituted against the concern for the sum of Tls. 32,000 by a Chinese widow, named Colomb L. Seng, represented by Mr. M. L. Heen. The claim is for the failure of payment of money advanced on a mortgage. The property attached consists of machinery valued at more than Tls. 40,000.

Mandate For National Council Now Drafted

To Be Revised Owing To New Developments; Waiting For Report From South

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 19.—According to the Chinese newspapers, the mandate announcing the inauguration of the National Council has been drafted, but, owing to new developments, it must be further revised before promulgation. After explaining the reasons for the organisation of the Council, the mandate describes its powers and functions as follows:

The Council shall undertake to revise the law governing the organisation of Parliament and the Election Law and confirm the declaration of war.

Its session shall be limited to the shortest possible period.

Other important matters, such as the drafting of the Constitution, shall be left to Parliament.

It is understood that one of the chief reasons for the delay in the promulgation of the mandate is that the Central Government is awaiting the report of Li Kai-hsien, who has been despatched to the south to consult with General Lu Yung-ting regarding the situation there.

GERMANS WOULD VACATE BELGIUM TO SECURE PEACE

Launch New Effort to Stop War, In Answer to Note From Vatican

FIAT OF SOCIALISM

'No Conquests', Says Erzberger; 'Making Long Strides To Peace'

MILITARISTS ANGRY

Noisily Protest at Concessions; Berlin Preparing For Climb-Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—After weeks of careful preparation, Germany has launched her new so-called peace movement, through the medium of her reply to the Pope's Peace Note. The actual wording of the reply is at present unknown, but, amid the tangle of contradictory statements, can be discerned an apparent disposition on the part of the Germans to quit Belgium.

There are, however, grounds of suspicion for the genuineness of this, but Herr Erzberger, in a significant speech, yesterday, declared that there must be no conquests of any kind. "We are making long strides towards peace."

The Pan-Germans are noisily protesting against any arrangement and some newspapers, including the notorious Tageszeitung, have been suppressed.

Give In To Pan-Germans

The Koelnische Volkszeitung corroborates the statement of the Tageszeitung that Germany has decided to renounce her claim to Belgium. According to the Koelnische Zeitung, this decision was embodied in the German reply to the Papal Note, but the Dutch paper Tyd declares that the decision aroused such hostility among the Pan-Germans that a conference in Berlin, on Sunday, deleted it from the reply, substituting merely assurances of Germany's willingness to discuss terms.

Everything at present points to an effort by the German Government to prepare the German people for a climb-down, but, in view of the recent new proofs of German duplicity, the Allies refuse to commit themselves in any way until the enemy's *bona-fides* are beyond doubt.

An Austro-German decree announces the forthcoming inauguration of a Council of Regency in Poland, but the real power will remain in the hands of the Austrians and Germans, through the Governor-General.

Smuts Says Germans Done

Paris, September 18.—Interviewed by a representative of Le Journal, in London, General Smuts, referring to Germany's present position, said: "She has little or no improvement to hope for. Can one doubt, on the other hand, the growing feelings of terror which possess her as she sees the nations range themselves side by side against her?

"Her food problem is becoming daily more acute. Her economic future is hopelessly compromised and her name more and more detested. In short, she is faced with the prospect of being strangled to death, unless the Entente re-opens the doors of the world to her.

"What does the future offer her, even on the impossible hypothesis of a reversal of the military situation? There is nothing that Germany longs for more ardently than peace and her people feel that their position is desperate, but, before thinking of peace, we must be certain of having finished with military imperialism.

"Before accepting any peace, those who are charged with the destinies of nations should give serious reflection to the terms, for, on the peace that we shall sign, will depend for a generation the peace and future of the whole world. The stake is the largest that the human race has ever played for. Patience and confidence are all we now need, in order to be certain of gaining it.

Not Showy But Sure

"This war is a war of machinery. Instructed by experience, we have

adopted tactics which may not be very showy, but the results of which are mathematically certain. These tactics consist of progressing by advances which are strictly limited, on ground rendered impossible to hold by the superiority of our artillery.

"These tactics cost a minimum to us and inflict maximum losses on the enemy. If the public understands these methods and their success, there is no more question with regard to winning the war.

"Today we have won and the Germans know it. Well, the final result of the persistent pressure of our army is well anticipated in Germany, despite the reassuring communiques issued there.

"Germany's military victories in the East cannot make up for her defeat in a world sense. Hence, Germany's desire for peace, but, despite the horrors and carnage, we must continue till the lesson is graven deep in the heart of the German people."

French Cabinet's Policy

In the Chamber, today, M. Painleve, the new Premier, announced the policy of the Government. He declared that the Government gives all its attention to assembling all the forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the war.

He emphasised that, the nearer the end of the war came, the more essential towards victory would be the moral resistance of the nation, against which the enemy, who are unable to conquer on the battlefield, are about to redouble their efforts. The Government must redouble its vigilance against these insidious plans and whoever made himself the accomplice of the enemy must suffer the full rigor of the law.

"No enemy maneuvers, no individual weaknesses can turn France from her unshakeable determination. France pursues this war to defend her own and the world's liberty and independence.

"Her claims are independent of the issues of battles. She proclaimed them solemnly in 1871, when she was beaten; she proclaims them today, when the aggressor is feeling the weight of her arms.

"Dis-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for the damage and ruin wrought by the enemy and a peace which shall not be a peace of constraint or violence, containing in itself the germ of future wars, but a just peace, in which no peoples, strong or weak, shall be oppressed, a peace in which effective guarantees shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of one among them. These are the noble aims of France and, as long as these are unattained, France will continue to fight."

Must Yield To Nation

M. Painleve admitted that the co-ordination of the nation's war effort to secure, among other things, increased production, the imposition of indispensable restrictions, the stoppage of speculation and the rise in prices were a difficult matter for private interests, but these must yield to the interests of the nation and the nation in its patriotism would rise to the effort. "Who would hesitate to impose on himself the necessary sacrifices, so light when compared to the sufferings of our soldiers?

"Such co-ordination is no less necessary among the Allies, who should act as if they were a single nation with a single army and a single front. All must equally contribute men, arms and money. Only on this condition will their superior resources become crushing.

"Such a policy will allow France, without exhausting herself, to meet her economic and military needs. Since 1914, the blood of France has been shed in torrents. It is necessary for the happy issue of the war that she shall maintain to the end the plenitude of her vigor.

"The period following the conclusion of peace must be prepared for very carefully for a long time ahead. We must restore the reconquered territories and prepare an extensive program of public works, in order to multiply our industrial forces and regulate the return of our soldiers to their normal life, avoiding crises and unemployment, increase production and national credit, prepare for the transformation of our munition-factories to peace conditions, establish our fiscal system on just, bold and well-considered taxes and embody as part of our social life the reforms recently introduced between workmen and employers. Such are some of the dominating ideas which should guide our democracy."

Reviews War Theaters

M. Painleve concluded with a review of the theaters of war. He hoped that the Republic of Russia would re-establish union and discipline. "On Carso, the Sereth and the Cerna, as well as in Artois, during the past months, great things have been accomplished, of which the results are far more far-reaching than is at present apparent, as developments will show.

"With regard to our own army, its *morale* was never higher. Without encroaching on the domain of the High Command, Parliamentary and Government control will be exercised over the army. It is our intention to govern in close union with Parliament and we shall not seek to conceal our responsibilities behind the cloak of the optimist."

Revolutionaries Planned To Seize

(Continued from Page 1)

false beard, a small bottle of glue, a box of large caliber revolver cartridges, a bottle of pepper, a red armlet, and some letters and papers. One of the letters was to Marascek from Krempasky at Tientsin. It read:

"I may be unable to come to Shanghai. I have 150 men to attend to our Tientsin business and it is this which prevents me from leaving. I am told that it will be necessary to take the Austrian Consulate, so I was anxious to go to Shanghai. I have written to Brazzanovitch and the chief of police and to the Japanese Consul-General about the ships. I may be soon in Shanghai."

The witness told of arresting Kellerman, Bernhardt, and Skalisky on August 16 as a result of investigations made. At Skalisky's home was found an automatic pistol and also a rifle. Bernhardt had told him that Krempasky, when in Shanghai previously, had asked him to buy some revolvers for him.

Birth of Revolutionary Party

Skalisky told him of the formation of the revolutionary party.

"Skalisky said that about 14 days before this Goennert, or Krempasky, had come to him and asked for Kremla's address," said Sub-Inspector Cruickshank. "On the following day he came again and offered Skalisky a job in Tientsin making boots for British and Russian cavalrymen. A few days later he left for Tientsin with Krempasky and some sailors from the steamer Bohemia. Skalisky then told of the revolutionary party's birth at Krempasky's house. There were about 20 there, including Schubert, Kremla and Kindler. He described the swearing-in of the brotherhood. It was done by each man presenting a revolver at another's head and here was formed the revolutionary party. Skalisky said they were going to take the Austrian Concession at Tientsin and all Austrian Consulates, including the Shanghai Consulate and the boats on the river here. He said that Krempasky and Max Kindler were the principal speakers at this meeting."

Skalisky grew frightened, according to his story to the police, and came back to Shanghai when marines arrived in Tientsin. He declared that after what he had seen at Tientsin he went to the Austrian Consulate here and gave away the whole plot and asked for a permit to keep a revolver.

Sub-Inspector Cruickshank testified further that he went to Tientsin August 19, with warrants for the other suspects. He found that Krempasky was in Peking and proceeded there, finding his man a prisoner in the Austrian Legation. Upon application to the Chinese authorities the prisoner was turned over to him.

Krempasky's Story

"He told me that I had saved his life," said the Sub-Inspector. "When I read him the warrant he said: 'I cannot deny the charge. The letters are against me. I am the leader of the party and the raid on the Consulate was planned by me. My motives were purely political.'"

Krempasky had told him, Mr. Cruickshank said, that he had been arrested by the Austrian authorities while on his way to Shanghai and he did not know whether or not the raid had taken place.

"He then asked if anyone had been killed and I told him of the death of Marascek. He said, 'Poor Marascek, he was my best man.' He then went on, 'I have been a revolutionist since I was 17 years old. I hate the Austrian rule. My plans were to seize the Austrian Consular officials, bind them up and take them to Frenchtown, and to seize the documents which were evidence against us for offenses at Tientsin. I also intended to get the Austrian Consul-General, at present in Peking, and hold him until he released the political prisoners whom he has been torturing there. I had no intention of robbery or murder if it could possibly be avoided.'"

Distrusted Kremla

The witness said that Krempasky, speaking of Kremla when he learned who had been arrested, said that he had never trusted the man because he had tried to steal his, Krempasky's money in Shanghai. On his trip back, the officer said, he found Schubert, Brazzanovitch and Kindler in custody at Tientsin. When shown the warrants for their arrest the men had cursed Kremla.

"Kremla," Brazzanovitch had said, "He is the one who forced us to go to the Consulate and pointed a revolver at our heads."

He further said that he had gone with the Tientsin police and pointed out Kremla and had him arrested. Schubert, at Tientsin, had said that after they had entered the Consulate, Marascek came running down stairs crying: "Kremla, Kremla!"

The accused were asked if they wished to cross-examine Sub-Inspector Cruickshank.

"What did Krempasky say about me at Peking?" asked Bernhardt.

Bernhardt Not In Gang

"He said that Bernhardt was not a member of the gang, but that he had promised to get revolvers," said the witness.

Krempasky declared to the Court that at the meeting referred to at Tientsin he had not said anything about the Shanghai affair, but alluded only to the taking of the Tientsin Concession and of the Minister at Peking.

A Japanese witness, suffering from beri-beri, was called to give evidence of attempts to buy pistols through his agency and there was a stir in the courtroom when Mr. Newman remarked that he didn't know whether the disease was contagious or not.

The prosecution closed its testimony with this witness and it was intimated that Krempasky would take the box to tell his own story today.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden, today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1.—March "Jocks' Patrol" ... Godfrey.
2.—Overture "Ivan" .....Conterno.
3.—Waltz "Les Sirenes" ...Waldteufel.
4.—Selection "The Spring Chicken" Caryll.
5.—(a) Song "Rosamund" ... Forster.
(b) Two Step "Catch Me" ...Higgs.
6.—Selection "The Balkan Princess" Rubens.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

KOREAN BORDER FRACAS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 19.—There has been another Sino-Japanese incident at Hunchun, near the Korean border. According to a brief Japanese report, eight Koreans who were smuggling salt across the border were arrested by the Chinese. The Japanese Consul claimed them as Japanese subjects and had them removed across the border, whereupon the Chinese detained the Koreans' children as hostages.

The Japanese Consul then asked for troops to be sent from Keigen and about 180 Japanese troops, accompanied by some gendarmerie, entered Hunchun. The Waichiaopu yesterday lodged a protest with the Japanese Legation concerning the incident.

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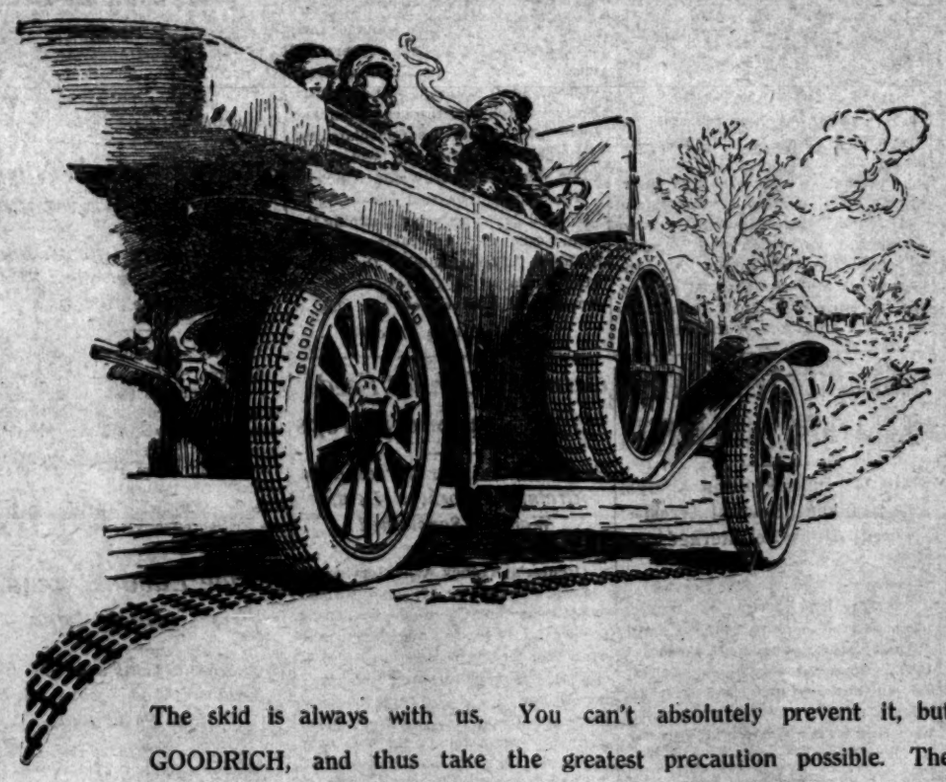

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Diver Curb Is Bribe Offered By Kaiser For Peace Move

America Must Act, Gerard Is Told, Or Public Opinion Would Force Ruthless Submarine Warfare

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XII

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg while at Charleville always desired to make any settlement of the submarine question contingent upon our doing something against England, but I again and again insisted that we could not agree to do anything against some other Power as a condition of obtaining a recognition of our rights from the German Empire.

During my stay at the General Headquarters, General Falkenhayn, although he was there at the time, carefully avoided me, which I took to be a sign that he was in favor of war with America. In fact, I heard afterward that he had insisted on giving his views on the subject, but that a very high authority had told him to confine himself to military operations.

After we had been a day or so at Charleville, the Vice Chancellor, Helfferich, arrived. I have always believed that he was sent for to add his weight to the arguments in favor of peace and to point out that it was necessary for Germany to have the friendship of America after the war to have markets where she could place her goods. And I am convinced that at this time, at any rate, the influence of Helfferich, was cast in the scale in favor of peace.

Lunch With Emperor

Finally, I was told that on the next day, which was Monday, May 1, I was to lunch with the Emperor. Grew was invited to accompany me and the Chancellor said that he would call for me about an hour before the time set for lunch, as the Emperor desired to have a talk with me. In the afternoon an extract from the log of a German submarine commander was sent to me, in which the submarine commander had stated that he had sighted a vessel which he could easily have torpedoed, but as the vessel was one hundred and twenty miles from land, he had not done so because the crew might not be able from that distance to reach a harbor. When the Chancellor called for me the following morning, he asked me if I had read this extract from the submarine officer's log, and noted how he had refrained from torpedoing a boat one hundred and twenty miles from land. I told the Chancellor that I had read the extract, but that I had also read in the newspapers that very morning that a ship had been torpedoed in stormy weather at exactly the same distance from land and the crew compelled to seek safety in the ship's boats, that anyway "one swallow did not make a summer," and that reports were continually being received of boats being torpedoed at great distance from land.

We then got in the motor and motored to the chateau about a mile off, where the Kaiser resided. We got out of the motor before going into the courtyard and immediately I was taken by the Chancellor into a sort of garden on the gently sloping hillside below the chateau. Here the Emperor, dressed in uniform, was walking.

Peace Or War?

As I drew near the Emperor he said immediately, "Do you come, like the great proconsul, bearing peace or war in either hand?"

By this he referred, of course, to the episode in which Quintus Fabius Buteo, chief of the Roman envoys sent to Hannibal in the First Punic War, doubled his toga in his hand, held it up and said: "In this fold I carry peace and war; choose which you will have." "Give us which you prefer," was the reply. "Then take war," answered the Roman, letting the toga fall. "We accept the gift," cried the Carthaginian Senators, "and welcome."

I said, "No, your Majesty, only hoping that the differences between two friendly nations may be adjusted."

The Emperor then spoke of what he termed the uncourteous tone of our notes, saying that we charged the Germans with barbarism in warfare, and, as Emperor and head of the church, he had wished to carry on the war in a knightly manner.

He referred to his own speech to the members of the Reichstag at the commencement of the war, and said that the nations opposed to Germany had used unfair methods and means; that the French, especially, were not like the French of '70, but that their officers, instead of being nobles, came from us one knew where.

He then referred to the efforts to starve out Germany and keep our milk from that nation, and declared before he would allow his family and grand-children to starve, that he would blow up Windsor Castle and the whole royal family of England.

We then had a long discussion in detail of the whole submarine question, in the course of which the Emperor said that the submarine had come to stay; that it was a weapon recognised by all countries, and that he had seen a picture of a proposed giant submarine in an American paper, the Scientific American.

He added that, anyway, there was no longer any international law.

Agrees To One Statement

To this last statement Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed. He further said that a person on an enemy merchant ship was like a man traveling on a cart behind the battle lines—he had no just cause of complaint if injured. He asked me why we had done nothing to England because of her alleged violation of international law—why we had not broken the British blockade!

In addition to the technical arguments based on international law, I answered that no note of the United States had made any general charge of barbarism against Germany, that we complained of the manner of the use of submarines and nothing more.

I said that we could never promise to do anything to England or any other country in return for a promise from Germany, or from any third country, to keep the rules of international law and respect the rights and lives of our citizens; that we were only demanding our rights under the recognised rules of international law, and it was for us to decide which rights we would enforce first.

As I had already told the Chancellor, if two men entered my grounds and one stepped on my flower beds and the other killed my sister, I should probably first pursue the murderer of my sister.

Referring to the Emperor's simile, I said that those traveling on the seas in enemy merchant ships were in a different position from those traveling in a cart behind the enemy's battle lines on land, because the land travelers were on enemy's territory, while those on the seas were on territory which, beyond the three-mile limit, was free and in no sense enemy territory.

We also discussed the position taken by the German government in one of the Frye notes, in which the German law expert had taken the position that a cargo of food destined for an armed enemy port was presumed to be for the armies of the enemy and, therefore, contraband. The Emperor spoke of the case of the Dacia with some bitterness, but when I went into an explanation the Chancellor joined in the conversation and said that our position was undoubtly correct.

Let German Agent Test Blockade

I said that it was not our business to break the blockade—that there were plenty of German agents in the United States who could send food ships and test the question. I recounted the case of one ship I knew of, the Wilhelmina, laden with food, which had been seized by the British, who then compromised with the owners, paying them, I believed, a large sum for the disputed cargo.

And, in taking up the doctrines of the ultimate destination of goods, i.e., goods sent to a neutral country, but really destined for a belligerent I said I believed that during our Civil War we had taken, as against England, exactly the same stand which England now took. I said that I thought one of the decisions of our Supreme Court was based on a shipment to Matamoras, Mexico, but this, the Supreme Court had decided, was really for the Confederacy.

Discussing the submarine question, the Emperor and Chancellor spoke of the warning given in the Lusitania case. Finally I said: "If the Chancellor warns me not to go out on the Wilhelmplatz, where I have a perfect right to go, the fact that he gave the warning does not justify him in killing me if I disregard his warning and go where I have a right to go."

The conversation then became more general; we finally left the garden and went into the Chateau, where the Emperor's aids and guests were impatiently waiting for lunch.

I sat between the Emperor and the Prince of Pless. Conservation was for most of the time general, and subjects such as the suffragettes and the peace expedition of Henry Ford were amusingly discussed.

Another Talk With Kaiser

After lunch I again had a long talk with the Emperor, but of a more general nature than the conversation in the garden.

That night, about 11 o'clock, after again dining with the Chancellor, we left Charleville in the same special salon car, arriving at Berlin about 4 p.m. the next day, where at the station were a crowd of German and American newspaper correspondents, all anxious to know what had happened.

At this last dinner at the Chancellor's he took me off in a corner and said, "As I understand it, what America wants is cruiser warfare on the part of the submarines." And I said, "Yes, that is it exactly. They may exercise the right of visit and search, must not torpedo or sink vessels without warning, and must not sink any vessel unless the passengers and crew are put in a place of safety."

On the morning of the 3rd of May I heard that the German note had been drafted, but that it would contain a clause to the effect that, while the German submarines would not go beyond cruiser warfare, nevertheless, this rule would not apply to armed merchantmen.

As such a proposition as this would, of course, only bring up the subject again, I immediately ordered my automobile and called on the Spanish Ambassador, stating to him what I had heard about the contents of the note; that this would mean without a doubt a break with America, and, as I had been instructed to hand the embassy over to him, that I had come to tell him of that fact.

I gave the same information to other colleagues, of course, hoping that what I said would directly or indirectly reach the ears of the German Foreign Office. Whether it did I do not know, but the Sussex note when received did not contain any exception with reference to armed merchantmen.

Warned Of U-Boat Plan

With the receipt of the Sussex note and the President's answer thereto, which declined assent to the claim of Germany to define its attitude toward our rights, in accordance with what we might do in regard to the enforcement of them against England, the submarine question seemed at least for the moment settled. I, however, immediately warned the department that I believed that the rulers of Germany would at some future date, forced by public opinion and by the Conversative and Von Tirpitz parties, take up ruthless submarine war again, possibly in the autumn, but at any rate about February or March, 1917.

In my last conversation with the Chancellor before leaving the Grand General Headquarters, and when he referred to the cruiser warfare of the submarines, he also said, "I hope now, if we settle this matter, that your President will be great enough to take up the question of peace." It was as a result of intimations from Government circles after my return to Berlin that I gave an interview to a representative of a Munich newspaper, expressing my faith in the coming of peace—although I was careful to say that it might be a matter of months or even years.

Thereafter on many occasions the Chancellor impressed upon me the fact that America must do something toward arranging a peace, and, if nothing was done to this end, that undoubtedly public opinion in Germany would force the resumption of ruthless submarine war.

In September of 1916, I having mentioned that Mrs. Gerard was going to the United States on a short visit, Von Jagow insistently urged me also to go, in order to make every effort to induce the President to do something toward peace. As a result of his urging and as a result of my own desire to make the situation clear in America, I sailed from Copenhagen on the 28th of September with Mrs. Gerard, on the Danish ship Frederick VIII bound for New York.

(To Be Continued)

BOY OF 17 TELLS OF LIFE AT FRONT

Ambulance Driver Struck By Horror And Wonder At Germans

Fred Spencer, a 17-year-old Chicago boy whose section has been given the Croix de Guerre for bravery when under fire for the first time, has written to his mother the following letter printed in the Chicago Tribune:

"At present," he says, "I am writing on a hardwood table under an electric desk lamp. I am within a few hundred yards of the German trenches, and hell is loose above me. But here it is perfectly quiet; I am three stories below ground in a sort of catacomb. Here I wait till my car is needed. The air is fresh but somewhat damp; the place is dark, cluttered with stretchers; brancardiers pass in and out.

"Across the table sits an officer at a telephone switchboard. Every little while—perhaps once every five minutes—men come in by the communication trenches, bearing silent, dirty, bloody lumps. They are carried under acetylene lights in a small room in the second cellar and the surgeons slit the filthy woolen and begin their work.

"I am surprised at the excellent control I have over my nerves. This afternoon I opened a box of sardines, carefully spread the fish on a hunk of bread and ate the light lunch with relish while a priest heard confession from a torn and crushed ghastly thing beneath which the red patch grew and grew in spite of the lint bandages. I know it sounds heartless, but one has to develop the faculty of giving opiates to one's sympathetic reactions.

"It is only afterward that I remember these horrors and shudder—a man with face torn away; a shameful animal thing out of which came a slight, indescribable sound; a man suffering from shell shock, mind gone, every muscle of his body crawling, crawling. But enough of that.

Work In Hell Of Noise

"Well, if I am on deck and they have a load of wounded ready, I emerge from the quiet cavern into a world where the sky is shattered, split, sundered by report after report. The earth shakes and quivers. Airplanes above, 75's below, German artillery over the hill, mitrailleuse, whining shrapnel, the shriek of shells passing above—a hell of noises.

"Somehow Eames and I start the engine; we receive our freight of wounded; we are off, at first through the narrow, cluttered streets of a place where a town once was. Then we dip into a stretch of road marked on our maps 'unavoidably dangerous.' It is about three-quarters of a mile long. Up the valley we can see the German positions.

"You can imagine that we don't stop to pick wild flowers on this place. Bang, bang, whine, crash everywhere. In spite of the souls in agony behind us, in spite of piteous 'doucements' and 'pas sivites,' we tear madly down that stretch with every ounce of power the car has. Once safe around the corner we go slowly, until we deliver our load at the hospital.

Shells Hit Three Cars

"Three of our cars have been hit by eclats; two put temporarily out of commission. One car hit a new shell hole two nights ago and tipped over. The driver left the car to find a telephone, and when he returned he found a shell had passed through the driver's seat.

"I have no hatred of the Germans. Somehow I am beyond that. Even when they came down in airplanes on our hospital the other night, and with bombs killed and wounded fourteen, including nurses, I could not summon hatred—only horror and wonder.

"On one trip down from the Poste de Secours I carried a half dozen French doctors of importance and one wounded man, a 'couche' of considerable interest. He was a Prussian first lieutenant, the highest officer taken in the recent attack. After lying in the trenches for a day he was brought in with the remaining French wounded. When we unloaded him I addressed him in German: 'Guten morgen, Herr Lieutenant, wie befinden Sie sich?' He answered in German, but I soon discovered that he spoke excellent English. I had only admiration for him; he had such magnificent control over himself.

"He lay there on his stretcher, on the ground, in the center of a ring of questioning Frenchmen. One leg was badly torn; his face, with thin, straight nose, thin, colorless lips and wide, intellectual eyes, betrayed no pain or any emotion. As he answered the questioners in his beautiful, flawless French, he took off his round shell rimmed glasses, and with piece of rag cleaned them with meticulous care, settling them back on his ears."

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Alice Cholmondeley's 'Christine' A Remarkable Study

Christine. By Alice Cholmondeley. The Macmillan Company.

It took the English people, steeped as they were in preconceived ideas about the "simple and kindly" Germans, a very long time indeed to revise their opinions on he subject. And there are signs which would appear to indicate that America, strange as it may seem, has not yet fully profited by the object lessons of the last three years. Therefore, a book like "Christine," a book which is true in essentials though it wears the garb of fiction—so real is it that one is tempted to doubt whether it is fiction at all—is doubly welcome and doubly important. Through a series of intimate letters Christine, a young English girl endowed with a rare talent for the violin, relates her experiences as a student in Germany, experiences which begin about the end of May, 1914, and close a little more than two months later, early in August.

Christine and the dearly loved mother to whom she writes are alone in the world and poor. But Christine has this one great gift. Ysaye and others have predicted splendid things for her, and so by dint of much struggle and sacrifice her mother and she contrive that she shall have a year in Berlin under Kloster, a famous teacher, before she makes her professional debut. Christine, whose cherished dream is thus about to be fulfilled, goes to Germany "enthusiastically ready to like everything and everybody"; the letters reveal her gradual enlightenment. This enlightenment begins when, after settling down in Frau Berg's middleclass boarding house, she goes for her first walk, and discovers to her great surprise that Germans are rude, especially rude to a woman who chances to be alone. After this first expedition, "I perferred getting lost to asking anybody my way," she writes. "And as for the policemen . . . the simply never answered me at all." The talk of the boarders at table is another surprise to Christine. "They're so funny and personal," she says, describing how they all fix their eyes on her while they tell her how awful her country is; the mixture of "brutal hardness" with the mushiest kind of mushy sentimentality is another thing that perplexes her. Only with her genial teacher Kloster is she really at home and comfortable; yet his severe criticisms of his nation, and especially of the Kaiser, are almost as extraordinary to her as the boarders' adoration of both.

And these first surprises are followed by her realisation that every one she meets, everywhere, is in a state of extreme tension. She hears a good deal about the "deutsche Standpunkt," of which the main idea, she discovers, is that "what Germans do is right and what other people do is wrong. Even when it is exactly the same thing." And then comes the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and Duchess, and the talk of war.

Very vividly, very clearly indeed is it pictured, the state of tension, the rejoicing that now at last war seems imminent, the disappointment when it appears as if the storm might somehow be averted, the outburst of frenzied delight over the declarations of war with Russia and with France. And then at last the "great dull roaring, as of a multitude of wild beasts who have been wounded," when England enters the fray, taking her "stand on the side of righteousness." It so happens that during these final days Christine is no longer at the boarding house, but a somewhat unwilling guest in the home of the Graf and Grafin Koseritz, members of the "Junker-military-official" set, who are in touch with all that goes on and know just what strings are being pulled to stimulate the enthusiasm of the populace. Previously she had been staying in the country with a forester and his wife. The letters thus show four different classes of people—the middle-class inhabitants of the boarding house, who fairly grovel at sight of an officer's uniform; the well-to-do country folk, to whom the Graf and Grafin are objects of the deepest reverence; the artistic set, represented by the musician Kloster, outspoken, apparently quite frank and independent, seeming to stand "for fearlessness, for freedom, for beauty, for all the great things," but perfectly understood by the Government, which so soon as it wants him to be silent promptly chokes him with the "Order of the Red Eagle, First Class"; the aristocratic Junker set, with its Graf and Grafin, the hilarious Colonel, and that curious anomaly, Herr von Inster.

Each one of these different sets, its opinions and manners and point of view, we see through the medium of these letters. For Christine is a shrewd and exceptionally intelligent young woman, and though she came to Germany imbued with the old English idea of "multitudes of comfortable couples, kindly and sleepy, snoozing away the afternoon hours in gardens or pine forests," after she has listened to the Kaiser's speech of July 31, 1914, she returns to her room to pray that Germany may speedily be taught "that the world is too grown up now to put up with the smashings and destructions of a brutal child." She has learned the truth that Prussians only respect "brute strength, exercised brutally." Yet she does not as yet know the worst, for not yet has she been taught what it means to be an Englishwoman in Germany when Germany and England are at war.

It would be difficult, indeed, to find a book in which the state of mind of the German people just before and at the very beginning of the war was pictured so clearly, with so much understanding and convincing detail, as it is in this one. The letters are admirably written, revealing an absolutely charming personality, or rather two of them, for we come to know the sweet mother" with whom Christine had so beautiful a relation, almost as well as we do dear Christine herself. Intelligent, generous, sweet-natured, board-minded, quick to see and to appreciate all that is beautiful either in nature or in art, rejoicing humbly over her own great gift, endowed with a keen sense of humor—had it not been for that sense of humor, she certainly never could have endured those boarders!—Christine's is a thoroughly wholesome and lovable character. No wonder the young officer who would have been a musician had he not been born a Junker fell in love with her! One cannot help wondering what became of him and hoping, for his sake, that he was quickly and mercifully killed.

But charming as Christine's personality and her literary style both are, the main value of the book lies, of course, in its admirable and lucid analysis of the German mind, the German point of view. It tempts to endless quotation. One would like to emblazon whole passages from it on every wall and hoarding, so that none might miss reading them; for the lesson they contain is a lesson which good-tempered, easy-going America must learn, either in one way or in another—by profiting through others' knowledge, others' mistakes, or by bitter experiences of her own. Alice Cholmondeley, the author, deserves our congratulations and hearty thanks; she has written a book which is absorbingly interesting, with much in it of beauty and even more of truth.

THE NEW CARTHAGE

The New Carthage. By Georges Eekhoud. Translated by Lloyd R. Morris. Duffield & Co. $1.50 (gold) net.

Whatever else the war may or may not have done to American readers, it has unquestionably had this one beneficent effect—it has enlarged their literary horizon. The flood of translations from the Russian has made familiar names heretofore known not at all or only by hearsay; and now in this very capable translation we are given a novel of exceptional interest in more ways than one, the work of the man who stands at the very head and front of Belgian novelists. An excellent introduction by the translator acquaints us with some of the main facts of the author's life. Born in Antwerp in 1854, the death of his father left him at 11 years old to the care of an uncle. After a quarrel with his family he entered the ranks of the journalists. An access of fortune led him to try another profession, but this proved a failure, at least from a financial point of view, so he went back to journalism, became literary and musical critic of L'Etoile Belge, and presently one of the group of young men, a group which included Maeterlinck and Verhaeren, that gave distinction to the magazine called La Jeune Belge.

There is more than a touch of autobiography in this novel, "The New Carthage." The youthful experiences of the principal character, Laurent Paridael, are very like Eekhoud's own. Both are left orphans at the age of 11, both given over to the care of uncles who are manufacturers. And it may well be that bitter memories of his own helped to lend poignancy to the author's descriptions of the lonely, neglected child, sensitive, impressionable, emotional in the extreme, upon whom were heaped all the humiliations implied in the expressive term, poor relation. Treated with frigid coldness by his aunt and uncle, bullied by the housekeeper into whose charge he was given, laughed at by his beautiful, haughty, fascinating cousin Regina, who nicknamed him "Peasant," escaping whenever he could to the little attic whence he could look out over the roofs of Antwerp, his wretched childhood was a fit preparation for the vagaries of his manhood. And a potent influence was the proximity of his uncle's factory, which employed 1,500 workpeople and "held them in check by laws of a draconian severity." Here in this factory, Laurent saw the ugly side of "that prosperous industrialism" of which his exquisite cousin Gina both knew and embodied only "the radiant and brilliant aspect." It was what he saw in this factory that paced Laurent forever on the side of the laborer and influenced the entire course of his life.

This sympathy with the proletariat and his passion for his cousin Gina were the two determining yet to a great extent contradictory factors in his career, uniting absolutely only at the very last, when they joined to bring about the vengeance and the tragedy with which the book ends. And both are developed and portrayed with a remarkable combination of subtlety and brilliance. The jealousy which made him keep silent when his conscience imperiously commanded him to speak, the hopeless passion which twice betrayed him into a violence that thwarted its own ends, its complications and twists and changes into what he tried to 'make himself believe was hatred, when the idolised Gina appeared to him as "the nymph of the drain, the flower of the cesspool" growing strong and beautiful on the nourishment she drew from the corruption that poisoned others' lives—all this is related in a manner at once vivid and forceful. Yet, remarkable as is the study of his complicated psychology, it is not Laurent who is really the important personage, the crux of the book.

"To paint Antwerp, its life, its harbor, its river, its sailors, its dockers, its luxuriant women. . . . to paint this human mob in its own ways, its costume and surroundings . . . to interpret the very soul of the city of Rubens"—that is the formidable task the author has set himself. And so it is the queen city on the Scheldt which is the real subject and the real heroine of this novel—"The New Carthage," rich, proud, luxurious, selfish, sensual, superbly and insolently beautiful. Through the eyes of Laurent Paridael we see pass before us all the robust, throbbing life of the great mercantile city; the bourgeoisie, steeped to the lips in money, each possessed of "a negotiable name," people whose very handshake "seemed to feel the pulse of your fortune"; the members of the "Nations"—trade unions somewhat resembling the ancient guilds of Flanders—dockers, laborers, factory workers, the "runners" scum of the wharves, river pirates who preyed like vultures on the merchant sailors thronging into the port, politicians, peasants, thieves, the criminals who herded in the cheap lodging houses, the denizens of the Riet-Dijk—the red-light district of Antwerp—the members of the Stock Exchange and their wives—all these and many more, their habits and manners and customs are pictured, some with tenderness, others with a pen that seems to have been dipped in vitriol. Laurent, whose "almost saintly goodness of heart, a hysterical excellence like that of the Franciscans of Assisi, unbridled him and pushed him to the ultimate consequences of fatalism" lives at last solely with the outcasts, leading a life apparently careless and wasteful and vicious, yet always with "a noble motive at the bottom of his greatest excesses," a sympathy and charity so broad that they are able to take in all mankind—except the prosperous bourgeoisie. And when one considers that the person who in this novel comes nearest to typifying the bourgeoisie is Bejard, a creature absolutely loathsome, slimy with evil of the foulest kind, one can scarcely wonder that he did here draw the line.

There is a certain robust quality, a certain careless and splendid prodigality, about this novel which reminds one just a little of Dickens and of the authors of that Elizabethan age of which, so we are told, M. Eekhoud has made an especial study. Scene after scene, character after character, is flung upon the canvas with lavish hand. Primarily emotional, not intellectual, fullblooded, of an overflowing vitality, the book appeals to the reader's feelings first and to his brain second, though the brain appeal is by no means weak. The description of the sailing of the emigrant ship—when the poor, ignorant, deceived presents, lured to South America by promises that they will there find a veritable El Dorado, bid farewell to their native land singing, "not without false notes the supreme national song, the 'On peut-on etre mieux' of the Liegeois Gretry,'"—is written with a mixture of tenderness and pity and indignation that brings the whole scene vividly before one, while the final tragedy, even in these days when we have become more or less inured to horrors, makes one shiver. And besides these detailed pictures there are innumerable little sketches of peasant life, brief glimpses caught by Laurent during his wanderings through the countryside near Antwerp.

It is not, on the whole, a flattering picture which the author has drawn of his native city. Yet beneath all this turbulent life, beneath all the rioting and scheming and money-grabbing and ruthlessness and sensuality, one sees here and there something finer, something akin to the heroism and the loyalty we have learned to associate with the name of Belgium. Bergmans, upright, clever, well balanced, of lofty ideals, a genuine "tribune of the people," predicts that Antwerp will undergo a moral regeneration, declaring: "There is something better here than a rich and proud city; there is a people . . . who are commencing to revolt against the representatives who serve them badly and compromise them." And ever and again, now from one, now from another, comes the note of a passionate patriotism, sounding now in the chorus of the changing marchers who chanted the cantata with which Antwerp celebrated the tercentenary of Rubens's birth, now in the pathetic farewell song of the doomed emigrants. That same passionate patriotism breathes through the beautiful passages which describe the outward aspects of the city and of the river to which she owes so much. Space will not admit of quotation from these, which in themselves would suffice to make notable a lesser book. This one has now the value of a veritable human document which has become at once a history and a prophecy. Here we see Antwerp as she was; here we find a suggestion of Antwerp as she may be when the scourge of war has passed away and the invader no longer pollutes with his presence the ancient and wonderful city of the Scheldt.

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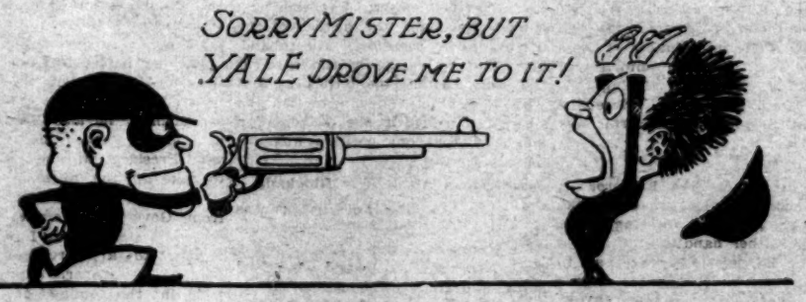

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

SHANGHAI WINS FIRST OF THE CHARITY SERIES

Darkness Cuts Game Short After Six Innings With The Score 5 To 1

Shanghai and the Gunboats nine played a fast six inning game yesterday with the landsmen coming out ahead, 5 to 1. Gathering darkness prevented the prolonging of the contest and lowering skies doubtless had something to do with holding down the attendance, but the fans who saw the tussle went away eminently satisfied.

The Navy players were handicapped for a catcher at the outset, Glover being still on the ailing list, and Bristow took up the receiving end against his clubmates after the third inning. With Shanghai's big regular backstop taking his curves Scott set the victors down hard for the rest of the game. The sailor pitcher struck out nine men and scored his team's lone run. Tinkham gave the opposing batsmen only five hits and struck out five. The spectators hailed an old favorite in Tangerman, former Brooklyn star, who came back to Shanghai on the gunboat Monocacy yesterday and took up his station at the keystone sack.

Holliday started off the game with a resounding triple to left and scored the first run when Woods' rap to short was too slowly returned to the catcher. Bills brought Sammy home with a single to center after Wilhoit had fouled out. Tinkham counted another run in the next inning after Pomeroy and Swan had fanned. He singled to center, stole second, reached third on a wild pitch and came in on Holliday's second hit. A hit by Woods put Walter on second and then Scott made another wild heave and the runner tried to come in but was nipped at the plate.

Shanghai got two more in the third. Wilhoit hit to left and stole second. Bills cracked out a double to center, counting Cy and registered himself when Marshall let a pitched ball get away from him.

Maloney nearly scored for the Navy in the first inning after getting a two bagger and reaching third on Scott's out, but he was caught at the rubber. Scott's double and a single by Savage in the fourth produced the run that prevented a whitewashing.

Holliday and Maloney were the busy infield men, each handling five chances correctly and Holliday fumbling one.

The next of the series for the benefit of the American War Relief fund will be played at 3.30 Saturday.

Yesterday's score:

Gunboats

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maloney, 3b.	2	0	1	3	2	0
Glover, cf., c.	1	0	0	2	2	1
Bristow, c.	1	0	0	3	0	0
Scott, p.	3	1	1	2	5	1
Tangerman, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Savage, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Marshall, c., cf.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Selby, 1b.	2	0	0	6	0	2
Luna, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
McGowan, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	22	1	5	18	11	4

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, ss.	3	1	2	3	2	1
Woods, cf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Wilhoit, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0	0
Bills, c.	3	1	2	6	1	0
Swift, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Turner, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Pomeroy, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Swan, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Tinkham, p.	3	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	27	5	7	18	7	1

By innings:
Gunboats ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0=1
Shanghai ..... 2 1 2 0 0 0=5

Three base hit—Holliday. Two base hits—Maloney, Bills, Scott. Struck out—by Scott, 9; by Tinkham, 5. Bases on balls—off Tinkham, 1. Wild pitches—Scott, 2. Passed balls—Marshall, Bristow. Hit by pitcher—Glover.
Umpire—Logan.

Australia Cuts Down Her Racing Programs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Restrictions in Australia on all sport are now announced. There will be a reduction of the Metropolitan horse-racing meetings in New South Wales from 134 to 97, a substantial reduction in Queensland and smaller reductions in Victoria and Western Australia.

American Co., S.V.C., Annual Rifle Meeting

Scheduled For Saturday And Sunday; Big Event Is Open Competition For Cup

The annual rifle meeting of the American Company, S. V. C., will be held on Saturday and Sunday. A departure from the previous practice will be the provision of prizes contributed voluntarily by members of the Company and its treasury for the various events.

There will be an open event on Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for all the defence forces of the International Settlement, including the S. V. C. and staff, active and reserve, the S. M. Police, the Shanghai Rifle Association, the Swiss Rifle Club and the French Volunteers and Police. Teams of not more than three men from each unit may participate.

This event, with Bisley targets and scoring, is for the American Company Cup, which cannot be won outright, but takes the form of a perpetual challenge cup to be held from year to year by the winning team. A souvenir, presented by the American Company, is awarded annually to the individual registering the highest score in the competition. At each meeting, the names of the winning team, the year and score are engraved on the cup.

The ranges for this event will be 200, 500, and 600 yards. Competitors may take any position, but artificial rests are barred. Any service rifle may be used and conditions as to trigger pull and sights are the same as those governing the S. R. A. competitions. Teams must provide their own ammunition.

The regular events open to all members of the American Company, with allowances on handicaps, are the Officers' Cup, the ex-Officers' Cup, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup and the Squad Event. Practice or sighting shots will not be allowed on the days of the meeting. Lee-Enfield rifles only will be used for these competitions and ammunition will be provided free at the range.

All scores made in the meeting will be entered as qualification scores for the year 1917-1918, unless otherwise declared by the contestant. No allowance will be made for miss-fires and jams in rapid and snap-shooting. Shooting will commence at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when practices 1 to 4 will be fired, also collective practices and at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when practices 5 to 9 will be fired. Sunday objectors will fire all practices scheduled for Sunday at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

The company has been divided into squads for the Squad Event. Individual scores will be taken. Members of each squad will fire in a body. The officers and sergeants will form one separate squad.

The conditions for this event are: (1) 150 yards kneeling, 1st class figure target, 5 shots in 4 seconds, 1 target for each squad. (2) 150 yards prone, 5 shots in 40 seconds, No. 3 figure target for each squad. (3) 200 yards prone, 10 shots in 60 seconds, 1st class figure target, one target for each squad.

The total score made in practices 3, 5 and 6 will count for the Monthly Cup Competition for September. A trophy will be given to each member of the winning squad. Spoons will be given to the competitors making the four highest scores in the monthly competition.

A tiffin will be given on Sunday, at noon, by the Company to the members. Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Majors T. E. Trueman and H. W. Pilcher and possibly Admiral Knight will be the guests of honor. Tea will be provided by the Company on Sunday afternoon, to which members are invited to bring their wives and friends.

Baseball Dinner

The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club plans to have a dinner on Friday night, September 28, at which prizes will be presented to the players who have made the highest averages in batting, fielding and pitching in each of the three series during the past season, namely, the two Red and Blue Sox series and the All-Navy versus Shanghai games.

Full arrangements have not yet been completed, but these will shortly be determined and published. Meanwhile, it is given out that the committee is anxious to have the attendance at the dinner of as many players and fans as possible.

To this end and to aid in making arrangements, it is requested that all—and especially fans—who would like to be present will kindly send in their names at once to Mr. Walter Holliday, care of The Standard Oil Company.

Rifle Shooting

The following are the results of the September monthly cup competition of the First Reserves, S.V.C.:

"A1" Class.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	H'cap.	Nett.
Cpl. A. C. Crighton..	31	26	3	54*
Pte. A. M. Collaco...	30	30	7	53†
Cpl. D. McAlister....	29	25	3	51
Pte. O. L. Ilbert.....	30	21	7	44
Pte. W. J. Forsyth...	25	19	0	44

* 2nd leg on cup. Future handicap 5.
† Wins spoon.

"A" Class.

Capt. J. D. Gordon..	26	20	5	41†
Capt. G. A. Johnson..	17	24	7	34

† Wins spoon. No competition in this class.

"B" Class.

Pte. L. M. Beytagh..	17	19	3	33†
Pte. J. W. Singer....	21	13	5	29
Major Wingrove	23	8	3	28
Pte. H. W. Strike....	11	8	3	16

† Wins spoon and 2 legs on cup. Future handicap 5.

"C" Class.

Pte. W. S. Brunning.	24	17	5	36†
Cpl. G. S. Foster Kemp	20	17	5	32
Pte. A. J. Hughes....	20	2	0	22
Pte. F. Hinton.....	8	6	0	14

† Wins spoon and cup outright. Promoted to "B" Class.

News Brevities

There is a fair prospect of the Miao of South-West China soon having the whole of the New Testament in their own language. The Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, of the United Methodist Mission, is spending some time in Japan, on his way home for furlough, to see this work through the press. The greater part of the first translation was made by the late Mr. S. Pollard, and has been revised by Mr. A. G. Nicholls, of the C. I. M. and Mr. Hudspeth. The latter has been accompanied to Japan by a Miao preacher named James Wang, the first Miao to visit that country. The expenses of this edition of the New Testament are being borne by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Ricketts, son of Mr. D. P. Ricketts, Engineer-in-Chief of the Peking-Mukden Railway, has passed out of Sandhurst and been gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the South Staffordshire Regiment.

* * *

In the British Supreme Court, before Mr. G. W. King, Acting Assistant Judge, a claim for $333, money loaned, was made by an Indian named Shakur against W. M. Law and the case was put down for hearing on October 9. Mr. Law was also defendant in another case, brought by Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg, for $103.75 for goods supplied. Judgment was entered for that amount and $7.50 costs.

* * *

Mr. C. A. Bowern, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bowern, who left here on May 13 last to go home to offer his services to the British Government, has been granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant and is now in France doing his bit for his country. Mr. Bowern before his departure from Shanghai was on the staff of Messrs Getz Bros. of Shanghai.

* * *

The Municipal Normal School, founded for the education of Chinese teachers of English, will open Monday, October 1, at 5 p.m. at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette. Normal classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 p.m. and on Monday, October 1, at 4.30 p.m. to receive fees and admit pupils.

* * *

Notice is given in the Municipal Gazette that the close season for pheasants, deer, hares and partridges will expire on September 30. No prohibition attaches, it is announced, to the sale of snipe, quail, woodcock and wild fowl.

* * *

The demand for electricity has reached the limit of the capacity of the generating plant, the Municipal Gazette announces, and from this date no further applications for radiators or for supply therefor can be accepted. Radiators installed last winter will be reconnected upon application to the Electricity Department.

* * *

Eleven cases of dysentery among the foreign population are recorded in the Health Officer's report for the week ending Sunday, September 16. There were three cases of paratyphoid fever and one each of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

* * *

Lieh Ping-yoong, the chauffeur for the highwaymen who held up the Da Foong Yoong gold shop consignment, testified in the Mixed Court, yesterday, where he is charged with complicity in the affair. He said he waited around the corner off Gordon Road while the robbery was executed and was then forced at the point of pistols to drive the three robbers to the French Concession where they gave him $5, one of the bars of gold and threatened to shoot him if he did not drive away. The case was remanded.

* * *

A Chinese, Tsu Yang-sung, was up in the Mixed Court yesterday for taking $10 from a woman under pretense that he would have a case in the Court expedited for her. He denied being a tout and said that he had formerly been a law interpreter and was now employed by a Chinese lawyer named Zien Wa-ling. The case was remanded and the Court said that the attorneys named should be called on Friday and questioned.

* * *

The Fire Brigade, answering a call at 7.07 o'clock last evening, found a small shop at 1051 Kiukiang Road, near Fokien Road, ablaze. The outbreak was extinguished without further spread and the damage was slight.

Obituary

Lieut. N. E. Wood

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire received information yesterday that Sub-Lieutenant Norman E. Wood, of the R. N. R. and formerly Chief Officer of the s.s. Kweilin was killed in action on July 20. The deceased joined the China Navigation Company in 1910 and left China last February. He was about 32 years of age.

Mme. Grene's Funeral

The funeral took place yesterday, at the Lokawei Cemetery, of Madame Marthe Grene, wife of Mr. George Grene, Chief Engineer of the French Municipal Council, who died suddenly on Monday. The deceased lady was extremely popular with a large circle of friends and the funeral service was very largely attended. Numerous wreaths were laid on the grave. Prior to the interment there was High Mass at St. Joseph's Church.

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WEATHER

Autumn monsoon setting in along the whole coast. Cloudy, misty weather, not yet definitely settled.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

The German Peace Campaign

THAT the German autocracy, the German army and the German people behind it want peace instanter and abhor the thought of going through another long and dark winter of deprivation has been plainly evident for several months—in fact ever since the hope of a separate peace with Russia vanished and the failure of the submarine campaign against Great Britain became certain. These were the last two foundations upon which German hopes were builded and when they crumbled all Germany began to see "the handwriting on the wall." So the question in Germany then became: "But how much can we afford to give up in order to win a quick peace?" And this question has been debated heatedly in newspapers representative of every class and party in Germany since early in July.

The campaign seems to have come to a head with the despatch of the reply to the Pope's peace proposals, news of which was brought by Reuter's yesterday. Reuter's describes this reply as marking the launching of the new German peace movement. "Everything at present points to an effort by the German Government to prepare the German people for a climb-down" says Reuter's, and Herr Erzberger in a significant speech made the day before the despatch of the reply to the Pope, declared that there must be no conquests of any kind, and added: "We are making long strides towards peace."

The discussion in Germany has taken two general angles. One has dealt with the democratisation of the Government, even to the extent of turning it into a social Republic such as that now being erected in Russia. The other has had to do with the amount of land Germany could afford to give up, and some of the writers even became so enthusiastic about giving up land that they began to assert that it probably would be a good thing all-round because Austria and the other Central Powers didn't want Germany to get possession of too much land in Europe, fearing that, if Germany did, she would dominate them! Thus Austria-Hungary would be particularly pleased were Germany to give up Belgium! One can imagine the smirk with which the German historian Delbruck wrote that! But it is significant all the same of the change in German thought.

Some of the arguments and discussions are well worth reproduction. They really got going good with the fall of von Bethmann-Hollweg and the maiden speech of his successor, Dr. Michaelis, on July 19.

For instance, the text of the Socialist minority resolution proposed in the Reichstag on July 19, by Hugo Haase, is given as follows by the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"The Reichstag strives for a peace without annexations of any kind whatever, and without war indemnification—upon the basis of the rights of the peoples to decide their own destinies. In particular it expects the restoration of Belgium and the repair of the wrong done to Belgium. The Reichstag demands the initiation of immediate peace negotiations upon the foundation of this program. It demands an international agreement about general disarmaments, freedom of international trade and intercourse, unrestricted international freedom of movment, an international agreement for the protection of workmen from exploitation, recognition of the equal rights of a State without regard to nationality, sex, race, language, and religion, protection of national minorities, and obligatory international arbitration for the settlement of all disputes.

"The urgent preliminary condition for the achievement of peace and the carrying out of this peace program is the immediate raising of the state of siege. Moreover, it is necessary to effect the complete democratisation of the Constitution and administration of the empire and its several States, and this must end in the creation of a social republic."

In an address on "Germany's Future," delivered before the regular Social Democratic organisation of Greater Berlin on July 26, Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the so-called social patriots, or pro-Government Socialists, said that Germany had been hit by the war at the moment of her highest economic development and in the midst of the fight for freer political conditions. Until the goal—the freedom of Germany and the peace of Europe—was reached, no-one could be satisfied with the results hitherto attained.

Continuing, Herr Scheidemann said:

"But that is still not enough. When the Reichstag met, we said: 'This thing has got to go further. We want democratisation; we want a clear declaration on the question of our war aims.'

"The Reichstag with its peace program has invaded the foreign policy of the empire and brought about a complete defeat of the annexationists. But now the fight is going on over the decisive influence of the people in empire and State. We want a State government consistent with the meaning of the suffrage message, and we want an Imperial Government consistent with the meaning of the Reichstag program. Our whole foreign policy must be conducted consistently with this program. And the German press must not be made the instrument of those who would gladly abolish the Reichstag resolution altogether from the world. Press and Parliament belong to one another.

"We must protect ourselves against Russia so long as she remains our enemy, but we do not wish the work of the revolution to fall to the ground. The disorderly retreat condemns the masses of Russian soldiers to frightful sufferings, and the Socialist Government of Russia lays the blame for this tremendous misfortune upon another Socialist body, the Maximalists. Think if such a misfortune were to befall the German Army and the Government were able to blame for it the Socialist Party in Germany! Here you have the key to the understanding of our attitude. If anything similar were to happen with us, it would mean the downfall of Germany, and at the same time the downfall of the German democracy.

"Our Russian comrades will now perhaps understand why we did not follow their advice and copy their revolution. They will now perhaps realise that we did not wish to prepare for the German people the fate which the Russian people now has to endure. We must reach democracy by other paths, and we are already upon them. I do not doubt for a moment that we shall have equal suffrage in Prussia and the Parliamentary system after the war. But it is a misfortune that we have not got them already. If the war does not soon come to a conclusion, a thorough-going democratisation will come about even while it lasts. Convulsions like those in Russia we ought to and shall be spared, if the will universally prevails to do the necessary thing at the right moment. At this moment we are in a stage of transition.

"But more important than all this is how we can most quickly arrive at peace. And in that respect I will not give up my hope in the Russian Socialists—not the Maximalists, but the Minimalists, who are now in power, and who are there called 'social patriots,' as we are here. Russia urgently needs peace; the whole world needs it. In order to obtain it we must, uninfluenced by the momentary state of the war, unswervingly stick to the program which the Council of Workmen and Soldiers and the German Reichstag have drawn up—a general peace without conquests and without indemnities."

The Kreuz-Zeitung complains that Herr Scheidemann demands "a State government on which he can rely for the necessary radicalism and fanaticism for carrying through equal suffrage," and asks whether the Chancellor will yield to him; to which the Vorwarts retorts that, after all, Herr Scheidemann is merely taking seriously a royal promise. It further warns the Conservative Party that this time it is not going to be allowed to treat Prussian suffrage reform as it did in 1908, and says:

"For when peace returns millions of men will also return home, many of them with the Iron Cross on their breasts, many on crutches, and with a missing arm as proofs of the sacrifices they have made for the country. And these men will then appear before the King of Prussia and ask him what is going to come of his promise. And these will be no shy, snubbed subjects, but men who have proved their courage and steeled their self-confidence in the hell of a hundred fights."

Writing in a recent number of the Preussische Jahrbucher, Dr. Hans Delbruck, the Berlin historian, who has often been attacked by the Pan-Germans for not advocating the annexation of Belgium and part of France, lays great stress upon the desirability of creating a mighty German colonial empire after the war, saying, in part:

"Where does the great aim lie which we must fix for ourselves, or, to put it better, what is the exalted wish at the fulfillment of which we must aim when the final victory has been granted to us? It can only lie overseas. The greater our victory the greater must our colonial empire become. Assuming that, whether by our land victories or by the submarine war, we had reduced Britain to such an extent that, in spite of the help of America, she renounced the continuation of the war and was ready to recognise our direct or indirect domination over Belgium, we should still have to say—not Belgium, but Africa; not the coal area of Charleroi, but Nigeria; not Zeebrugge, but the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands; not Antwerp, but Lagos, Zanzibar, and Uganda. Not economic advantages and the forced imposition of treaties of commerce, but a war indemnity in cash or raw materials."

Under the caption "The British Peace," the former London correspondent of the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten denounces what he calls the Chauvinism of a program put forward by the Union of Democratic Control, which is described as "an association of British pacifists, or at any rate of persons who regard a peace by negotiation as already possible, and therefore demand the speedy opening of negotiations." The Union of Democratic Control is said to demand, in the main, the restoration of Belgium, the evacuation of France, the restoration of Servia, Montenegro, and Rumania, the decision of the Alsace question by a referendum, a similar settlement of the Italian claims, and the independence of Poland. The writer expresses his horror as follows:

"Thus it goes on. Our summary is sufficient to show how far the British nation still is from any idea of any other than a British peace. Even the most moderate elements in Britain quite coolly demand conditions to the fulfillment of which there would be no other road than the road over the dead body of the German empire."

While the Liberal and Socialist newspapers in Germany continue to talk about the prospective democratisation of the empire in the near future in connection with the re-establishment of peace, copies of Conservative papers recently received in London show that the ruling class in Prussia bitterly resents every implication that it is to lose some of its power. Writing on democracy, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The most dangerous enemy of the German people is democracy. It is democracy that we shall have to fight when our arms have long been at rest and the far-advanced frontiers of the new and greater Germany have been secured—in spite of July 19 and its Reichstag majority—in a German security peace."

This causes the Berliner Vorwarts, the organ of the so-called majority Socialists, to remark:

"So, when Britain, France, America, Russia, &c., have been defeated, the war will begin, with cheers, in the name of the German people, against the German people itself."

All this discussion, it will be noted, is very different from what we have been accustomed to read in the German press since the outbreak of the war. There is wide divergence of opinion as to what would constitute a satisfactory peace for Germany but few German statesmen or writers today dare to express even the faint hope that they will be able to force a German peace on the Allies. The fact is they know that while their lines may hold for some time yet, they are already beaten, and that morally the war is at an end.

Correspondence

Local Cotton Experiments

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—With reference to Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's letter, I am rather astonished to note the general ignorance displayed in referring to the article in your Sunday's issue on Cotton Experiments and especially his reference to that article as having been written by me.

I fully agree with the contents of your article, nevertheless, I wish to contradict his statement as to its having been written by me.

The three years experiments on behalf of the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association under Mr. Kerfoot's supervision were most successful in determining the inadvisability of growing long-stapled American cotton. There may yet be a possibility of introducing the shorter stapled cotton, as experimented by others in Shanghai. This is desired from a quicker maturing plant, more suitable for this climate. This reflects the entire lack of knowledge on cotton culture in Mr. Rosenfeld's letter.

The climate is one of the principal factors which governs all vegetation and not the fertiliser. He can employ all the fertiliser of the very best on a Northern Siberian soil, and yet not obtain a single cotton boll.

With regard to the bean cake, it has been demonstrated over and over again that it is one of the best to utilise, being well adapted to the local soil. Analysing its composition, I found it very suitable in phosphoric acid potash and very nitrogeneous—essential elements for the production of the cotton plant, no matter whether Chinese, Indian, African, or American.

The two farms used were no doubt O.K.; fields in as good condition as could be desired, with all due necessary precautions taken into consideration regarding their fertility and situation. There was no "buck shot" ground visible anywhere near the vicinity nor any "sandy belt of the North" to confront the necessity of expert analysis as stated by Mr. Rosenfeld.

I have determined by actual experiments, which are on record, that the climatic conditions here do not allow the required time for the bolls of the long staple cotton to mature; otherwise the plant itself has been made to grow most successfully, until the latter period when it is also more liable to the attack of cotton diseases which the Shanghai and American short staple are immune to.

It is quite impossible to draw the plant into the cold season; moreover, quite detrimental to saw before the weather has settled, with the prevailing danger of frosty and cold nights.

These are factors gained by actual experiments on the field, worth a hundredfold more than mere simple suggestions of "latitude and longitude."

The bean cake is an excellent all-round fertiliser. It decays rapidly and remains in the ground for a considerable length of time, whereas artificial salt manures, no doubt of excellent quality, are easily saturated and washed away from the soil owing to the indefinite rainy season, as already shown by the experiments on the Hungjao Road farm during 1915.

To import foreign chemicals at the present moment is out of the question, while the exorbitant price ruling would by no means be an encouragement to the Chinese farmer.

With this in view and after testing several kinds of fertilisers, the bean cake as the most economical was found to be the most suitable, and produced 30-40 pods on the local plant.

As Mr. Rosenfeld believes that long stapled cotton can be made to grow in Shanghai, perhaps I may be allowed to suggest the addition of a little more hot air, as this will surely produce the desired effect.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, I am, yours truly,

E. WIDLER.

For The Dentist's Sake

New Dentist (in Frozen Dog)—"Will you take gas?"

Bronco Bill—"Will it hurt much if I don't?"

New Dentist—"It will."

Bronco Bill—"Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Never Missed A Run

They arrived hurriedly at the fifth inning.

"What's the score, Jim?" he asked a fan.

"Nothing to nothing," was the reply.

"Oh, goody!" she exclaimed. "We haven't missed a thing!"—*Life.*

Not So Loud

"I couldn't serve as juror, judge; one look at that feller convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h—that's the attorney for the State."—*Passing Show.*

Not Necessary

Mrs. Barton (to small daughter saying prayers)—"A little louder, dear. I can't hear."

Daughter—"Yes, but I'm not speaking to you."—*New York Times.*

Peace Talk And The Censorship In Germany, France And Spain

Germans Stupid In Suppressing Freedom Of The Press In Belgium—Friction Between Germany And Austria

This is another interesting discussion of some of the problems of liberalism in Europe by Norman Hapgood in the New York Evening Post:

One of the most interesting events of recent political life in Paris is the re-entrance of ex-Premier Caillaux into active participation in public life. He is the best-known financier in France, is very wealthy, and has the confidence of a large number of businessmen. It is believed here that he expects to get back into some such position of power as he held before the war and the spectacular trial connected with the name.

He is also believed to be the backer of several newspapers with peace tendencies, and it is thought that one of his objects in gaining political power once more is to modify the vigor of the censorship so as to allow freer discussion of possible peace terms in the French press. He is also a strong advocate of a vigorous prosecution of the war by both France and America during the course of the Socialist conferences in Paris. Wilson's strength and the energy with which things are being accomplished under his guidance are greatly appreciated here.

I had dinner recently with Ramsey MacDonald. I asked him whether he thought that soldiers would fight as well if peace possibilities were eventually under discussion at home. He replied that the Socialists feel that the army will fight fully as well if they feel that we are fully on the watch for every opportunity to find a way of ending the war satisfactorily.

This attitude represents more and more the best thought in France. At first it was believed that the public must be minutely guided in its thought and urged to an unbending policy of belligerence. Stronger and stronger is becoming the tendency now towards a full discussion of all government policies in the public press.

Suppression In Belgium

When the Germans first entered Belgium, they shut down the newspapers altogether. The professional military mind, as usual, thought any information bad for the civil population. Mr. Whitlock, as friend of the Belgians, protested. "Well," said the German generals, "What can we do? If the people become stirred, we shall have to punish them as we did in Louvain." They explained that if people rioted against them in one part of Brussels, they would have to destroy that part; then other parts would riot in consequence, and it might develop that the whole city would have to be destroyed. Their only idea was suppression.

Today the Belgian situation is quieter than it would be without any press whatever, but more unfavorable for the Germans than it might be if they better understood how to give to the subject population as much rope as possible. The people are still made nervous, credulous, and hostile, because they have no real newspapers, only sheets which are so obviously mere official organs of the German Government. Naturally, as the censorship in Germany has been tightened since the efforts for separate peace with Russia failed, Maximilian Harden and other liberal thinkers being suppressed, it would be unreasonable to expect more liberality in occupied territory. The inability of the bureaucratic mind to understand Macaulay's great saying that the cure for the evils of freedom is more freedom was never better illustrated. The German military bureaucrat understands only the crudest facts. He wholly fails to realise what Bismarck called the imponderables. A German officer, when Miss Cavell was shot, said to a friend of mine, "I do not see what all the fuss is about. It made so little difference. She was over forty years old, anyway."

It is unfortunate that these big truths have to be confused with so steady a crop of falsehood. Von Bissing explained to a friend of mine his plan for establishing in Belgium a plant for getting rid of animal carcasses and making use of them; "that at least," he said, almost wistfully, "is something the Belgians will appreciate." The senseless campaign carried on for months in the Allied countries on this subject has made it much easier for the German bureaucrats to maintain their hold. They say with much plausibility to their people, "if the English insist on printing and believing such nonsense, why should you believe anything they say?" The Northcliffe papers went on for months trying to wriggle out of the predicament they got into over their disreading of the word "Kadaver." Nineteen people out of twenty whom I meet not only still believe it, but many of them are in absolute possession of proof. It will doubtless take many months yet to put it to sleep, along with the Russians who passed through England, and the Belgian boys who had their hands cut off.

Silenced National Anthem

Nevertheless, even one who protects his mind from absurdities and realises how much alike are different peoples and their newspapers, must be continually struck by the special confidence of the Germans in their inability to keep down the truth and to suppress the natural emotions. In Belgium they forbade the playing of the National Athem in the churches. It immediately occurred to one priest to tell his congregation that thereafter the minutes formerly devoted to the anthem would be devoted to silent thought about why the anthem could not be played.

It must be said for the Socialists, who have been so much abused during the war, that just so far as they are able to exercise power the freedom of the press increases. Before they forced a change political conditions in Hungary could only be guessed at by carefully comparing a lot of Hungarian newspapers, and by what private reports were accessible. Since they succeeded in technically ending political censorship in Hungary, and greatly lessening it in Austria, the situation has become far better from the point of view of the world in general, and far worse from the point of view of the German oligarchy.

The conferences that have taken place this summer between German and Austrian leaders have had much to do with Austrian treatment of the Slavs in Austria. The amnesty to the Bohemian independence leaders came after the visit of Hindenburg, Bethmann-Hollweg, and Zimmermann to Austria. So did the lessening of the censorship (which, of course, particularly interested the Slavs), and the general movement, on the surface, at least, toward liberal government. An agreement was clear. "Germany needs Austria," said the Austrian representatives, "we must mollify our Slav elements or there won't be any Aus-

(Continued on Page 7)

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"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WELL-I GUESS I'LL OBLIGE MAGGIE AN' STAY IN TONIGHT-
WELL-JAMES-WHAT IS IT!!
SIR-THERE IS A BIG FIRE DOWN THE STREET!
I CAN'T HELP IT-WHAT IS IT THAT IS BURNIN'?
DINTY MOORE'S PLACE-SIR-
WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO!!!
A7

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa — By William F. Kirk

Mister & Missus Walker was to our house last nite. Missus Walker is Presidunt of the United Ladies of Springfield, & Mister Walker is her husband.

Do you beelong to a Clvick Club, she asked Ma.

I used to, sed Ma, but the ladies has scattered. Sum of them is ded & sum has moved to New Roshell, sed Ma, so our dear old club is no more.

It was sum club, Pa sed to Mister Walker, thay got along like a lot of baseball mag-nails. Thay was fond of each other, too, sed Pa, thay wud go the limit for each other and thay had plenty of chanst.

It was a club with far loftier ideels than any men's club, sed Ma. We had our meetings in our hoams. Our club was a benefit to humanity, not a plaice to go nites insted of staying home.

The members had lofty ideels all rite, sed Pa. All the members wanted to be president at onst. One of them offered to be Vice-President & thay all thought she was out of her hed, sed Pa. You know how it is when gurls git together, old sport, he sed to Mister Walker.

Thay were all vary brite ladies, sed Mister Walker.

You see, sed Ma to Pa, Mister Walker has a trained intelleck. He understands.

I see he is trained all rite, sed Pa. But I hartily approve of ladies having clubs, sed Pa. I wud not wish to be misunderstood. I think it is fine to have all the gurls git together & teech each other about the affairs of state. The time is cumming wen thay will be sitting in high councils, sed Pa, & thay ought to be posted. I have always wanted to see my wife interested in such things, Pa sed. It keeps her mind occu-pied.

That is the way I like to heer a husband talk, sed Missus Walker to Pa. I am sure you and my husband wud be grate frends if you knew eech other better. My husband was one of the first men in our hoam town to talk a interest in our club. He marched in our parade, the deer.

Ma got Pa to march in a woman parade last week, I sed. Sum of his frends marched too, only thay marched on the sidewalk so thay cud holler at Pa. One of them called him Old King Solomon, I sed.

That will do, Bobbie, sed Pa. You talk too much.

Let the deer littel man talk, sed Missus Walker. We have a son at hoam jest his age. The only place he is backward in is in his studies, she sed.

I aint backward in my studies, I sed. I had the highest standing in my class last week.

That will do, Bobbie, sed Pa. Run along & reed yure Enciclopeedy, Pa sed. He likes all that deep reeding, Pa sed, he is a second edishun of his father.

Wen I was his age, sed Mister Walker, I was reeding all about that sterling American, Dedwood Dick. How the boys have changed.

I am glad Mister Walker likes Dedwood Dick, beekaus I like to reed about him, too. The ency-clopeedy is big enuff so I can hide Dedwood Dick beehind its covers. Pa sed onst that. Give me liberty or give me Deth was the gratest sentence ever ritten, but I think the gratest sentence is Four shots rang out & four Redmen bit the dust.

Proverb Misapplied

"A fine youngster!" an old man said to its demure mother. "I hope you will bring him up to be an upright, conscientious man." "Yes," smiled the young mamma, "but I'm afraid it will be a bit difficult." "Pshaw!" said he. "'As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined.'" "I know it," agreed mamma "but the trouble is this twig is bent on being a girl."

Real Selfishness

"I gave Harold a beautiful necktie of my own making for a birthday present," said Maud. "Was he pleased?" asked Jennie. "Oh, yes; he said its beauty shall be for no other eyes than his own!" replied Maud. "Wasn't that lovely of him?"

Peace Talk And The Censorship In Germany, France And Spain

(Continued from Page 6)

tria." Of course, the world knows that before Erzberger led his revolt he was in Austria, and also in Switzerland, where he talked with representatives of the Vatican. The Austrian view of what Germany ought to do is largely different from the German view of what Austria ought to do. Austria wants to save herself and uses that need as an argument.

Austrian Newspapers

In the German internal conflict, on the other hand, the Austrian Government, led by the emperor, sympathises with the liberalisation, but has no power. When papers like the Vossische Zeitung, the Frankfurter Zeitung, and the Zeit (representing Teuton thought, though published in Vienna) tell the Austrian Germans to be liberal with the Slavs, it has a powerful influence. Austrian papers have no influence in German internal affairs. The Catholic result in Germany interests Catholics all over the world, but except on the Catholic party itself Austria and the Vatican have no voice regarding this result. I don't know how fully it is understood in America that it is not a Church movement at all, Church questions are practically dead in Germany during the war. All are agreed in trying to save Germany. It is politico-economic result. The Catholic representatives in the Reichstag and in the Prussian assembly come in large part from the industrial districts and many of them have radical ideas. This handful of men is in sharp opposition to the conservatives and the junkers.

In Spain, a lively discussion about the freedom of the press has been carried on ever since the present troubles began. El Publicidad, which seemed to me the most interesting paper in Spain, was suppressed, although it did not ask for more political freedom than it had. What it asked was that it should be possible to give the exact news as it came to pass.

The French Papers

I pass by the newspapers of England and Russia for the moment, as I have said enough about them in former articles, and shall return to the subject. In France the newspapers offer an endless basis for the study of human nature. In Paris there seem to be more of them than anywhere else I have ever been, far more than in London or in New York. They are of every conceivable variety. Although the majority of them exist more than ours do for expressing ideas the largest of them all in circulation, Le Petit Journal, is a plain, straightforward newspaper. It has no special intellectual element, and on the other hand its popularity is not due to yellowness, as, not to discuss our own, is the case with many of the popular Italian newspapers, or with the omnipresent Daily Mail; that is to say, it does not paint everything in strident colors, or appeal constantly to the easiest emotions, to love, money, mystery, and crime. Its great circulation is based largely on a skilful use of prizes, but, on the whole, the characteristic journalism of Paris is that of opinion. In this field things are very lively. Le Bonnet Rouge, a paper with pacifist tendencies, has been suppresesd on the charge of taking German money. There has been a hot fight recently over the appearance of a new journal in the field called Le Pays. It has peace tendencies, and a campaign for its suppression has been waged against it by the most powerful individual newspaper writer in Paris, Gustav Herve, editor of La Victoire. Herve first suggested that it was supported by German gold. He hurried away from that charge, however, preferring the one that it was backed by the famous Caillaux, and the Caillaux's investments in Germany made him desire peace.

The French Censor

Le Pays still lives. The censor has withdrawn his former absolute ban on the use of the word "peace," but is somewhat sensitive when the subject is discussed, wherefore papers like Le Pays and like the new weekly, Les Nations, with similar peace tendencies, have to suffer, especially since they are hit hardest, both at the news end and at the opinion end. They are hit hardest at the news end and also because the news they select to print and emphasise is different in tendency from the news printed and emphasised by the more belligerent papers. The Government controls the amount of white paper used, and these pacific papers complain that they are discriminated against. On the other hand, plenty of the patriotic or imperialist papers make the same complaint. Hardly a day passes, in fact, that there is not a series of complaints from papers of all tendencies. I speak casually of "the" censor. Of course, he is extremely plural. When I noticed that one paper was allowed often to print news that was cut out of others, I surmised at first that it was a calculation of the different types of circulation; a judgment, for example, that what might excite the proletariat would not excite the conservatives or the intellectuals. That charge is still made in the radical press. It did not take long to conclude, however, that it was due to the imperfect working of the machinery, one man seeing one newspaper and one another, and one man interpreting a rule one way and another interpreting it differently.

One of the favorite jokes of England is calling the Defence of the Realm Act by the pet name of Dora. In France the censorship is regularly known as Anasthasie. The two ladies are spoken of flippantly, but only a few would take any serious steps against them. Joseph Reinach, of the Figaro, has written a letter to both Houses of Parliament protesting against the political censorship. Parliament has replied that French criticism of her allies and of neutral nations causes bitterness out of all proportion to the good done the French people by a free airing of their views.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$490 B.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 110
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	102s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 17 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$111 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 73
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 133¾ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkats	Tls. 10½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 33
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3½ S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02½ B
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼
Dominion	Tls. 9½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 6.60 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 11 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Sulping	Tls. 2
Sanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½
Sebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Slobri	Tls. 2½
Slangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 19, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 117=Tls.	85
@ 72.6=Mex.	$1.17
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.275
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1775
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/10½=Tls.	4.10
exch. @ 72.6=Mex.	$5.65
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	52½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476¾
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/10½
London	Demand	4/10⅝
India	(nominal) T.T.	343
Paris	T.T.	672
Paris	Demand	673
New York	T.T.	116
New York	Demand	116¼
Hongkong	T.T.	66¼
Japan	T.T.	44
Batavia	T.T.	275½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	5/½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	5/⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	5/
London	6 m-s. Docy.	5/½
Paris	4 m-s.	694
New York	4 m-s.	120¼

Customs House Exchange Rates For September

Hk. Tls.	3.95 @ 4/6⅝		£1
„	1 @ 626½ =	Francs	6.98
„	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.69
„	0.83 @ 108½	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 47½	Yen	2.36
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.81
„	1 @ 600	Roubles	6.68
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 19, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 11.00 September
H. and S. Banks $490.000

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, September 19, 1917.

Official

Consolidated @ Tls. 2.25 cash

Unofficial

F. M. C. 6% debs. 1911 @ Tls. 80.00 cash
Tebongs @ Tls. 16.50 cash
Telephone @ Tls. 75.00 cash
Butes @ Tls. 0.90 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 18 was 79 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly Cotton market report:—

Chinese Coton.—The past week has been an uneventful one in our Cotton Market, there being scarcely any inquiry from buyers. The arrivals from the interior marts are as yet very scanty, due more or less to the intermittent rains experienced and which from reports to hand, have affected the new crop in varying degrees in different sections of the Cotton belt, though, on the whole, not in any way serious enough to cause, for the moment, any anxiety as to the general outturn of this season's yield.

The excellent reports of American Cotton crop conditions, coupled with the ever rising silver exchange and the existent depressed yarn market naturally serve to encourage the anticipation of a further decline in prices. Tone of the Market, Quiet.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown		28.00
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal		14.00
Price of Mid-Americans		16.90
Price of Mid-Americans last reported		16.95
Tone of market, Steady.		
New York Market:—		
Price of Mid-American.	Oct.	20.40
	Dec.	20.17

Quiet. Tone of market.

Indian Market:—

	Aug.-Sept.	
Broach	shipments	Rs. 71¼
Hinganghat	shipments	Rs. 69½
Yoetmal	shipments	Rs. 68¼
Akola	shipments	Rs. 67½
Nagpore	shipments	Rs. 67½
F. Bengal	shipments	Rs. 64½

Market Quiet.

Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon's write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Exchange:—During the week the London price of Silver has risen 2½d. to 52½d. In the absence of cover, and with a fair running demand for T/T on London which has been augmented by settlements on account of Interest on Loans, our local rate for T/T on London has remained unchanged throughout the week at 4/10½. At the close the market is steady for early but weak for forward. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 19,500,000 is about Tls. 750,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at $17,190,000 is about $400,000 down.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 9½d. Value.
October to December: 2s. 10d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Flat.
Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 17.
Spot: 2s. 10d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 11d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quite.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 17.—Today's silver prives were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 52d. Firm.
Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 15.
Bar Silver Spot: 51d. Firm.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 18.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for account	£55
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York	G.$ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	52½d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4⅛%
Cotton; Egyptain F. G. F.	27.50d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	14.10d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot.	17.00d.
Plantation Rubber September	2s. 9½d. paid.
Deliveries China Silk	58 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	39 „
Deliveries Japan Silk	39 „
Tone of Tea Market. Firm.	

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 18.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. nominal	120	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. L/- Extra in flask	20	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	245	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Guage f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	242	15	0

Raiding Fashionable; Germans Second Best

Still Cling To Machine Idea, When Individual Initiative Means Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: There have only been patrol encounters in the Ypres sector.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: North-country troops today raided Inverness Copse and took thirteen prisoners. We improved our positions slightly, eastward of St. Julien. We drove off raiders southward of Mericourt. There has been great reciprocal artillery fighting in the Ypres sector.

Three German aeroplanes were driven down on Monday. The combats were few, only a small number of German machines being in the air. Three of ours are missing.

Reuter's special correspondent in France says that raiding continues to be favored on the western front, the Germans showing similar activity, on a lesser scale. Their methods are very different from ours, which depend largely on the initiative of the individual.

The Germans cling to the formula that every soldier is part of a great mechanical structure. This doctrine does not work to the best advantage in raiding and leads to plentiful recrimination between the different classes of prisoners, who accuse one another of letting them down.

On Sunday night, the British severely punished the Germans, besides destroying their defensive works, at three different parts of the line. The British advanced in the wake of a smart burst of gun-fire and got in among the enemy with bombs, the bayonet and other weapons suggested by individual fancy. These operations, continuing nightly, keep the enemy in the utmost tension.

Paris, September 18.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: South of Lamiette, after a violent bombardment, detachments of the enemy approached our lines near Neufchatel road. A sharp fight ensued in our advanced trenches, from which the enemy were completely repulsed, with appreciable loss. We took some prisoners.

The communique this evening reported: There have been fairly lively artillery actions in the region of the Champagne Heights and the Auberive sector. The artillery duel has been somewhat violent on the right bank of the Meuse to the north of Hill 344.

Peking Promises To Meet Allies' Wishes As Regards Enemies

(*From the Chinese Press*)

China has replied to the Entente Ministers on the question of her desiderata, according to the New Shun-pao. The Peking administration promises to deal with enemy subjects strictly to meet the desire of the Powers. It will appoint Wang Tah-hsieh, the Foreign Minister and Lu Chung-hsian, the head of the War Council, to negotiate with them and will depute ten members of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and the Revenue Council to form a commission on tariff revision with the Allied representatives. It is understood that the Consuls-General of the Entente Powers at Shanghai will be the foreign members of the commission.

Minister of Finance Liang Chi-chiao proposes to utilise the sum obtained from the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity for the purchase of Chinese loan certificates on the European and American markets, in order to lessen the financial burden of the country.

The commission on the investigation of financial questions during the war met for the first time on Tuesday. Minister Liang was elected President, while Yi Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications and Hsiung Shih-ling, former Minister of Finance, were made advisors to the body. The commission will investigate the questions of currency reform and the increase of the import tariff.

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture, who was offered the directorship of the bureau of Chinese labor for foreign countries, has refused to accept the post, saying that he does not approve the idea of establishing such a bureau. However, the Cabinet considers it necessary and the organisation will be effected as soon as the regulations are complete.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping has again tendered his resignation as Inspector-General of the sea forces. This time, it is expected, his request will be granted.

Fu Liang-tsu, the new Tuchun of Hunan, in a report to Peking, stated that Kwangsi troops are planning to attack him, while the attitude of the former Acting Tuchun, Tai Yen-kai, is indefinite.

Municipal Staff Changes

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, being extracts from the order books for the week ending September 15:

Police Force.—The following promotions are authorised from September 1:—

To be 1st Class Sergeant.—
A. J. Emery.

To be 2nd Class Sergeants.—
W. Robertson.
D. J. Webb.

Health Department.—Leave from September 24 to November 20 is granted, under medical certificate, to Japanese Interpreter T. Torigoye.

Public Works Department.—The appointment of T. V. Jenkins as Assistant Inspector is confirmed from September 1.

Educational Department.—Madame J. Lepetit is appointed temporarily as French Mistress in the Public School for Girls from September 13

Miss E. Rudge, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, is permitted to terminate her service on December 21.

Miss T. M. Pierce is appointed Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese on one month's probation from September 10.

Mrs. L. C. Passano is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese from September 4.

Mrs. A. M. Burke-Scott is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese from September 10.

KING REWARDS WORKERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The King, at Glasgow, yesterday, made extensive tours of the shipyards and engineering works and presented three Victoria Crosses and other medals. Large and very enthusiastic crowds were present at the various ceremonies.

Conversing with an iron-turner, His Majesty expressed pleasure that fewer vessels were being sunk by submarines and said: "We look to you to give us ships." The iron-turner replied: "We are doing our best."

Eighty thousand people were present at the investiture at Ibrox Park, where war decorations and Orders of the British Empire were conferred on 143 persons. The recipients of the Order of the British Empire included Lord Strathclyde, who received the Grand Cross and Lizzie Robinson, a munition-worker, who received the medal for heroism at work.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"JEALOUS OF TOMORROW"

Featuring Mlle. Robinne. This fascinating photo-play embodies a poignant story of social life. It possesses a wonderful combination of power and pathos.
IN THREE PARTS.

Pathe's French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"TOM-TIT AND ROBIN RED-BREAST"
Educational and Nature Series

"NO-ONE TO GUIDE HIM"
A screaming Keystone Comedy. Featuring Syd Chaplin.
In Two Parts.

MATINEE Sunday, September 23rd, at 3 p.m.
"LIBERTY"
Showing 15th and 18th Episodes
Four Reels.

Coming Shortly
The Johnson-Willard Fight
FOR THE WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT
BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP
In 3 Parts
Fought in Cuba in 1915 before an audience of 34,000 people
The right to make this film cost $100,000

Victoria Theatre
NEW PROGRAMME
For September 20th
SHOWING
"Gloria's Romance"

JUST BILLIE BURKE
The $4,000 a week movie star featured in George Kleine's wonderful motion-picture novel "Gloria's Romance"

Satisfied audiences have been the rule at every theatre where "Gloria's Romance" has been shown

Three New Episodes of "Gloria's Romance"
will be screened every consecutive Tuesday

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong & N. Szechuen Roads
(about 150 yards from Range Rd.)

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

Tonight Tonight
The Stupendous Mystery Photo-play Serial
The
"CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY"
The Story of a Modern Frankenstein, tense with thrills, supreme with heart interest, picturing the Great Evil that conquered a Noble Attempt to Shape Human Destiny.
Featuring the Master Stars
ETHEL GRANDIN and MAURICE COSTELLO
Showing the 3rd and 4th Episodes, in four Parts, entitled:
"THE BROKEN SPELL" and "DISAPPEARANCE"
Showing also the following Screaming Comedies:
"ALMOST A SCANDAL"
featuring Bill Ritchie
"HE IS A DEVIL" - "LOVE AND SWORDS"

TONIGHT TONIGHT
Will be screened
AT THE
Olympic Theatre
Another Italian Feature
"PRINCE HENRY"
In Six Interesting Parts
SHOWING ALSO
"Too Clever by Half"
Vitagraph Comedy
Showing on Friday, Sept. 21st
A COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
OF
PARAMOUNT PICTURES

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for Sept. 20th
"AT WAR WITH NATURE"
Interesting and instructive picture.
"A HOUSE BUILT IN FIVE MINUTES"
Amusing Comedy
"LIBERTY"
Showing 11th and 12th Episodes entitled:
"A DAUGHTER OF MARS" AND "FOR THE FLAG."
Four Reels.
"When Aunt Matilda Fell"
A splendid Comedy.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts

St. George's Gardens
(Bubbling Well Road)
Open-Air Cinema
Every Evening
at 9.15
Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Mishima Maru	July 8
Suwa Maru	July 31
For Liverpool	
Hitachi Maru	Sept. 5
Kashima Maru	June 30
Sado Maru	July 31
For New York	
Suruga	Aug. 2
Toyooka maru	Aug. 16
Tsushima Maru	July 13
For San Francisco, etc.	
China	Aug. 28
Ecuador	Sept. 17
H. Luckenback	Aug. 28
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 13
Venezuela	Aug. 13
For Tacoma	
Manila Maru	Aug. 22
Panama maru	Aug. 16
For Seattle	
Sado Maru	Aug. 30
Shidzuoka Maru	Sept. 17
Yokohama Maru	Aug. 9
For Vancouver	
Bessie Dollar	Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar	Sep. 2
Suki Maru	Aug. 29

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Iankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Medellin	Macoris
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai
		Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
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NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	†12.00	11.30
Japan			11.30	..	..	..	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
River Ports	Kiangyu	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
S. Fran. v. Japan, C'da, & E'pe	Mexico maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.0	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00	..	..	..	
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	10.3	..	..	..	
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	10.30	..	..	..	..	10 00
River Ports	Kutwo	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Iyo maru	8.00					7.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon & India	Iyo maru	8.00		..	..		17(20)
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe.		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Saturday, Sept. 22.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru			..	..	a13.0	12.3
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	8.30	17.00	..	..	..	8.00
Manila	Colombia	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, U. Kingdom v. Canada and S. U. A.			12.00	..	..	..	11.30
River Ports	Nzankin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	21.00	..	..	16 30	17 00	21.00
Sunday, Sept. 23.							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	7.00	..	..	..	17.24
Monday, Sept. 24.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Sept. 25.							
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	..				b15.00	14.30
Wednesday, Sept. 26.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00	..	..	..	..	..

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place ...	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtion, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.30
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao..	2.00 11.00
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 5.00 10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nanlwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang.....	3.00
Tachang	7.00 11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 1, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Gas Engines
For All Purposes

HIGHEST grade. Simplest design. Easiest operated. 1 to 4-cylinder designs. 2 to 30 H.P. Standard and heavy duty types.

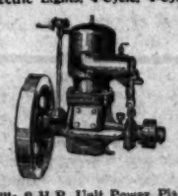
When writing for catalogs, state type of engine desired and give details regarding service to be rendered

The
Caille Perfection Motor Co.
1554 Caille Street, Detroit, Michigan

Caille Five Speed Row-boat Motor With Starter

14 H.P.

Caille Aristocrat Motor. Has Electric Starter and Electric Lights. 4-Cycle, 4-Cylinder



Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 21	noon	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct 1	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
8	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
13	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
15	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
29	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama mart	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 20	1.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
27	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	7.00*	Kobe	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 21	11.30*	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	8.00*	Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct 14	..	London etc.	Fushimi mar	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 20	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
20	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.&S.
20	2.00	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
20	noon	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
23		Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
23	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
24	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
25		Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	7.00*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27		Hongkong	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
21	2.00	Haichow and Yochow	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
21	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
22	D.L.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
24		Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
25	4.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
25	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
20	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
20	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Lueny i	Br.	B.&S.
21	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
21	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
23	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
24	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
25	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B.&S.
26	M.N.	do	Sungkiang	Br.	B.&S.
27	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
19	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
19	Hongkong	Mexico maru	6064	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
19	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.&Co	SHW
19	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
19	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 19	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.
19	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.
19	do	Suiyang maru	2397	Jap.	N.K.K.
19	Hongkong	Korea maru	11276	Jap.	Alexander
19	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Sept. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar will leave on Thursday, September 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.--The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. J. Carleson, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Friday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Frenceh Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Friday, Sept. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 21, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Monday, Sept. 24, at daylight. For Freight or passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsze-poo wharf on September 25 at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight el. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 20, at noon Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jet y for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

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Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, *Agent.*
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 1

(For Hongkong)

		arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin And Dairen		ar.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Oct. 2,	4

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	..(1,569 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 2

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

THE EMPRESS STEAMERS

on arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents and Baggage Checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hour ride Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

OCTOBER IN JAPAN

is one of the most delightful months of the entire year. The wonderful Autumn Foliage and delicious Persimmons are both approaching their best.

Tickets are good for six months, permit to you to travel between ports in Japan by rail and are interchangeable with the Pacific Mail and T. K. K.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Sept. 27, 1917

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Oct. 8, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Oct. 18, 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent,*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 19. JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 6. JAN. 17

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	———	Sept. 24
*KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Sept. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. I. Irisawa,	Oct. 14

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Sept. 25

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K Higo,	Oct. 13
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Oct. 29
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Shinohe.	Nov. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Sept. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Sept. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Oct. 2
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima.	Oct. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Sept. 20
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Sept. 27

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 29
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 A. B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1020
2245	1115	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1925	1700	720
2350	1137	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1920	1655	710
000	1135	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1612
725	1145	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1547
1132	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1332	1221
1457	1749	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	1043	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	‡	8.
800	2041	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1812
1049	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	349	1311
1314	046	—		dep. Yanchowfu arr.	339	1258
1554	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	‡	10.
630	457	—		dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2057
1156	818	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1432
1637	1142	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2150	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	
1032	1455	2282	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1808	
				530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
				638	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.
				810	1410	2100	
				702	1302	1952	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2465.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Municipal Normal School, founded for the education of Chinese teachers of English, will open on Monday, October 1, at 5 p.m., at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads.

Hours of Classes.—Normal classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Subjects.—The curriculum will include the following subjects:—

Elementary Psychology (theoretical and experimental).

The teaching of English (a) to beginners, (b) to 3rd and 4th year pupils, (c) to 4th and 5th year pupils.

The teaching of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

The teaching of Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music and Drill (Calisthenics, Military and Scout Drill).

English Pronunciation (including Phonetics and practice in Reading and Speaking).

Length of Terms.—The first (or Winter) Term will last from October 1 to December 22, 1917.

The second (or Summer) Term will last from March until May, 1918.

Fees.—Although organised especially for teachers in the Municipal schools for Chinese, the Normal School will be open to other teachers on the following terms:

One subject per term..... $10

Two or more subjects per term $20

Examinations and Certificates.—An examination will be held at the end of each School year (consisting of two terms) and certificates will be awarded to those who satisfy the examiners.

The final certificate of the Normal School will be granted only to those who attend the School for three years and who satisfy the examiners in the theory and practice of teaching, psychology as applied to teaching, school hygiene, and in English, of who reach the standard required by the College of Preceptors, England, for the diploma of Associate.

Registration.—The Principal will be in attendance at the Public School for Chinese on Saturday, September 29, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and on Monday, October 1, at 4.30 p.m., to receive fees and admit pupils. All fees are payable in advance.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 13, 1917.
15127

100 H. P. BOILER

Wanted new or second-hand Boiler, about 100 h.p., pressure 120 lbs. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.
15163

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following regulations have now been made by this Office regarding the registration of German and Austrian Subjects.

All German Subjects residing in Shanghai, whether having previously obtained Registration Certificates or not, to come to this Office, at 122 Bubbling Well Road, and register themselves again between the 15th and 29th of September instant inclusive.

From the 1st of October next all male adults of German or Austrian Nationality residing in Shanghai to register themselves at this Office once every half month between the 1st and 5th and between the 15th and 20th inclusive.

From the 1st of October next all females and infants of German or Austrian Nationality residing in Shanghai, to register themselves at this office once a month between the 20th and 25th inclusive.

All German and Austrian Subjects must conform to the above regulations without fail.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1917.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Branch Investigation Office.
15071

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2466.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that no German or Austro-Hungarian Subject will be permitted to reside within or to enter the Foreign Settlement or to pass upon any Municipal road after Saturday, October 6, unless provided with the requisite Permit which may be obtained upon application at the Town Hall.

To facilitate the issue of these Permits, the conditions of which must be strictly observed, all German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects resident within the Settlement or upon any Municipal road, are required to attend and register their names and addresses and produce their photographs (3 copies Passport size) at the Town Hall on any day excepting Sundays, after Thursday, September 20, and on or before Monday, October 1, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 18, 1917.
15159

D. Negris Co.
General Tobaccconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

N. E. Piazis & Co.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
SMOKE
"Allies" and "Good Morning," and many other qualities
You will like them
Samples Free

Dr. J. A. Diaz, M.D.
has removed to No. 18 Nanking Road, Central Building.
CONSULTATION HOURS:
Daily 10 a.m. to noon and 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.
Telephone 2279.
15062

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.
15166

KINGMAN & BROS.
DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.
13700

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Sharghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. ss. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The Silk shipped from Shanghai to Europe per M.M. s.s. "Cordillere, which left here on Tuesday, September 18, totaled 710 bales; waste silk 671 bales.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday September 22.

FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss. A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road
Consultations, 9-12 and 2-6
Telephone 1916.
15018

FOR SALE
FOUR WOODEN STEAMERS

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Length Over All	89'2"	154'3"	125'0"	117'8"
Breadth Moulded	16'0"	22'6"	21'0"	20'0"
Draft	7'6"	10'5"	7'0"	7'5"
Horse Power	43	55	50	55
Speed (Knots)	8	9	10	9
Displacement	106T.	177T.	96T.	136T.

Intending buyers of the above steamers are requested to consult with the Chin Tuh Native Bank, 13 Men Yang Li, Chinese Bund, Shanghai, when further particulars may be obtained.

上海南市綿陽里晉德錢莊林鴻卿君
15131

ANTIMONY REGULUS.
(99% pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
1279

JUST ARRIVED
Sapporo Black Beer
THE PUREST AND BEST
Apply to
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd, *Tel. 2560*
GANDE PRICE & CO., *Tel. 205*

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	16.25	16.55	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	P.E.K.	8.35	..	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.06	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL.....dep.	..	..	..	..	T.P.E.	3.12.00	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.51	..	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	Bay	13.00	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	16.35	23.20
NANKING.....arr.	11.10	*14.16	16.26	19.15	19.50	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.50
PUKOW .....dep.	T.P.E.	$1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	18.52	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.19	15.06	17.29	20.20	5.20
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Bay	16.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.29	13.54	16.00	18.29	..	6.33
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.E.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.33
PEKING .....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	18.58	21.00	..	7.20

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	8.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.10	21.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep.	8.26	7.46	10.16	12.28	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.46
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	8.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.00

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10 00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield.....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Soccawei.....dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15 13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.18*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	....
Kashai.....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	....
Kashing.....dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah.....dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou.....dep.	....	....	....	6 30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.38
Hangchow.....dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan.....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.30
Yehzah.....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing.....dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16 30	19.30
Kashai.....dep.	....	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Soccawei.....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield.....dep.	....	....	....	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North .....arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15. 2	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	.. .	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

French Municipal School

(247 Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

CLASSE ENFANTINE AND JARDIN D'ENFANTS

Re-opening on 24th September at 9 a.m.

The Classe Enfantine and Jardin d'Enfants are open to children of from 4½ to 7 years. The fees are $5.00 per month including stationery and handwork materials (pencils, paints, coloured papers, silks, wools, plasticine, etc.).

The increasing success of the Infant Department, which numbered last year over 80 pupils, has led the French Municipal Council to enlarge the accommodation given to the younger children. Their department, erected under the most hygienic conditions possible, separated from the main school building, is composed of two class rooms each 1,000 sq. ft., a large gymnasium, lavatories, cloakrooms, etc.

The Syllabus includes:

1. Froebel and Montessori exercises.
2. First lessons in reading and writing following the Montessori method.
3. Paper-cutting, drawing, modelling, painting.
4. Elementary exercises in language training, recitation, and arithmetic.
5. Singing in French and English; easy Tonic Sol-fa exercises.
6. Elementary knowledge of geography and history for the older children.
7. Gardening.

French and English are taught simultaneously by qualified mistresses and the experience of several years has shown that the children following this method are able to speak both languages fluently.

The classes are from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and open with rhythmic action songs and exercises. Parents are invited to be present at the lessons and various exercises given on Thursday and Saturday mornings of each week.

Children of European and American parentage only are admitted.

The Head Master will receive applications for admission on Tuesday, 18th and Thursday, 20th, from 11 a.m. to 12, and on Saturday, 22nd, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

Ecole Municipale Francaise

(247 Avenue Joffre—Téléphone 455)

CLASSE ENFANTINE ET JARDIN D'ENFANTS

Réouverture le 24 Septembre à 9 heures.

La Classe enfantine et le Jardin d'Enfants sont ouvrts aux enfants de 4 ans et demi à 7 ans; la rétribution scolaire est fixée à $5.00 par mois, y compris papeterie et menues fournitures (crayons, couleurs, papiers, soies, laines, pâte à modeler, etc.).

Le succès croissant de la Classe enfantine, qui a compté l'année dernière plus de 80 élèves, a conduit la Municipalité Francaise à agrandir les locaux affectés aux petits. Leur quartier, établi dans les meilleures conditions hygiéniques possibles, isolé du bâtiment principal de l'Ecole, se compose maintenant de deux classes de 1000 pieds carrés chacune, d'une vaste salle d'exercices, de lavabos, vestiaires, etc.

Le programme suivi comprend:

1. Exercices Froebel et Montessori;
2. Eléments de lecture et d'écriture suivant la méthode Montessori;
3. découpage, dessin, modelage, peinture;
4. exercices élémentaires de langage, de récitation et de calcul;
5. chant en francais et en anglais; éléments de solfège;
6. notions de géographie et d'histoire pour les plus avancés en âge;
7. exercices de jardinage.

Les langues francaise et anglaise sont enseignées simultanément par des maitresses qualifiées et l'expérience de plusieurs années a montré que les enfants formés suivant cette méthode arrivaient à parler avec aisance les aux langues.

Les classes ont lieu de 9 heures à midi et de 2 heures à 4 heures et commencent par des exercices d'ensemble et des mouvements rythmés. Les parents sont invités à assister aux classes et à divers exercices le Jeudi et le Samedi matin de chaque semaine.

Il est rappelé que les enfants d'origine européenne et américaine sont seuls admis.

La Direction recevra les inscriptions le Mardi 18 et le Jeudi 20 Septembre de 11 heures à midi et le Samedi 22 de 5 heures à 6 h. 30.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.
15158

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?

ARE YOU SQUARE TO YOURSELF?

You know what education and training mean. You know the commercial value of being an expert in your profession!

USE YOUR SPARE TIME FOR STUDY!

American School of Correspondence

Dept. 5, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

S. 20

WELCOME NEWS!!!

HILL'S BAZAARS (China) beg to announce that they will shortly open their WINTER BAZAAR at SHANGHAI with a huge variety of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER OUTFITTING GOODS for LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR also HOUSEHOLD LINENS positively at LOWER PRICES THAN LAST WINTER!!!

To people in touch with basic merchandise conditions this may seem an inopportune time to launch a series of "BAZAARS" which contemplate the selling of large quantities of staple merchandise at less than ruling market prices.

This would be an impossibility were it not for the fact that we had practically completed merchandise preparations for our 1917 Winter Bazaars before the great advance in prices took place in England and before America entered the war.

The Bazaar will be open for 12 days only!

It will pay you to wait for this UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!!!

15185

Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite

S. J., U.S.A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai.

Brethren:—

The funeral of the late Dr. George Alonzo Derby will take place at Pahsienjao Cemetery on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m. Friends and the Brethren of all the Masonic Bodies are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN M. DARRAH,
Registrar.

15180

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, of Denmark

NOTICE

Currency Charges on Telegrams

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of October, 1917, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of $0.29 to equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China and Japan.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1917.

15184

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

29th September and 1st October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. (Sharp) Daily.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 24th September, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

15168

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our "UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

Commercial Pacific Cable Company

NOTICE

Currency Charges on Cablegrams:—

Senders of Cablegrams to America, etc., are hereby notified that from the first of October, until further notice, charges will be collected at the rate of $0.29 Mexican equal to Franc 1.00.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

September 20th, 1917.

15178

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER of The Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Limited and Reduced

AND IN THE MATTER of "The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT for China at Shanghai for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from $200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 Shanghai Sycee. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 4th day of September, 1917, may be inspected at the offices of Mr. Harold Browett, No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, at any time during usual business hours. Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 19th day of October, 1917, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, or, in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 19th day at Sept., 1917.

HAROLD BROWETT,
Solicitor to the said Company.

15167

FRESH SAMLI

$1.50 per lb.

FRESH HERRINGS

25 cents each

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Tel. North 639

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO GRIFFITHS' STORES FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S DELICIOUS "BLUE RIBBON" TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

$18.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration, where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(Signed) S. C. SHÜ,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, September 1, 1917.

15030

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

Entertainment and Supper, September 22nd.

Tables for Supper Parties of 4 or more may be reserved until noon on Saturday.

Apply to

D. H. Cooke Phone 778 — *W. A. Willis* Phone 1076 — *E. G. B. Lover* Phone 2203

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share, payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

15089

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

The s.s. NIPPON is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/Ls for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge, or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the Wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on September 21st, at 10.00 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Charterers.
No. 4 The Bund.

15157

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, for immediate occupation, bright, airy offices, with spacious godown at back. Centrally situated. Apply to 13 Kiukiang Road.

15176 S.26.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

'Phone 1945

In No. 11, Facing Park, a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Comfortable for a small family also A small cosy attic room.

FURNISHED ROOM to let without board in The Central Building, 18 Nanking Road. Immediate occupation.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, comfortable furnished attic rooms, with board, in a quiet British home. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

15174 S.21.

TO LET, from October 1st, large room facing south, with verandah and bathroom attached. Apply 48 Bubbling Well Road.

15162 S.21.

TO LET: Central, near Bund, large and very well-furnished double room (private bathroom), with excellent board and attendance, phone and lift. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

15147 S.18.20.

LARGE, well-furnished room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached; good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15041 S.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a six-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, on long lease. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

15175 S.22.

WANTED, small furnished house, preferably Western district, for 6 to 9 months. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

15182 S.22.

WANTED to rent for 9 months or a year, from November 1st, in Western district, preferably French Settlement, 5 or 6-roomed house, furnished, with modern conveniences. Garage, garden, etc. Replies to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

15126 S.20.

WANTED, from 1st October next, or soon after, well-furnished house of 4, 5 or 6 rooms, preferably in Western district or French Town. If possible, with small garden and garage. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

15073 S.22.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED lady teacher gives lessons in Russian, French and music. New, easy methods. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

15128 S.23.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by young Chinese (college graduate), experienced typist, shorthand (slight), salary expected Tls. 35. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

15181 S.20.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable and hard-working, seeks position. Knowledge of accounts, correspondence, and good salesman. Good experience and possesses excellent testimonials from previous employers. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

15183 S.20.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by young Britisher of 18, position either as assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or general office assistant. Knowledge of codes, correspondence, typing, filing, etc., also has slight knowledge of shorthand, and A1 references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

15138 S.20.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15107 t.f.

TO LET, Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, four and five-room houses, hot and cold water, enamelled baths. Apply to The China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

15133 t.f.

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, Chinese of good family for light, non-political but highly confidential work in Shanghai. English knowledge essential. Age of discretion preferred. None but those prepared to put up a cash deposit, as guarantee of good faith, need apply. No chop guarantees accepted. Advertiser is prepared, by references, to prove that deposit is quite safe. Very good pay to right man. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to Box 127, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

15161 S.20.

WANTED: Chinese salesmen for a well-established firm, to work on commission basis. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

15155 S.20.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

15144 S.20

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR CYCLE for sale, 3 h.p., single cylinder, 2-stroke free engine, 1916 model. Guaranteed A.1. condition and working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

15179 S.21.

FOR SALE: Browning automatic revolver, 32 cal., with 50 rounds. Ammunition A.1. condition. A Bargain. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

15177 S.22.

FOR SALE, one 16-ft. teak-wood counter, with brass railing. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

15016

FOR SALE, marine engine, 12 h.p., 2-cylinder, heavy-duty, kerosene, complete with reverse gear. In A1 condition. Apply to C. R. D. Witt, Star Garage Co.

15172 S.25.

FOR SALE: Indian, opposed twin light-weight motor-cycle, guaranteed perfect condition. Only used one month. Apply Eastern Garage.

15154 S.20.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8